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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.-NO. 20.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 124.

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fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid wards this latter class, in that famous line in which post office stamps, which can now be obtained at he defines Presbyter as "old priest writ large."

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1849. For the National Era.

JOHN ROBERTS. AN ENGLISH YEOMAN OF THE SEVEN-

Thomas Carlyle, in his history of the stout and comes in his hands a huge Drummond light, shining over the dark ages like the naptha-fed cressets over Pandemonium-proving, as he says in his own quaint way, that "England in the year 1200 was no dreamland, but a green, solid place, which grew corn and several other things; the sun shone on it; the vicissitudes of seasons and human fortunes were there; cloth was woven, ditches dug, furrow fields ploughed, and houses built." And if, as the writer just quoted insists, it is a matter of no small importance to make it credible to the present generation, that the Past is not a confused dream of thrones and battle-fields creeds and constitutions, but a reality, substantial as hearth and home, harvest field and smith shop, merry-making and death, could make it, we shall not wholly waste our own time and that of our readers, in inviting them to look with us at the rural life of England two centuries ago, through the eves of John Roberts, and his worthy son. Daniel, veomen, of Siddington, near Cirencester.

The " Memoirs of John Roberts, alias Haywood, by his son, Daniel Roberts," (the second edition, printed verbatim from the original one, with its picturesque array of italics and capital letters,) s to be found only in a few of our old Quaker libraries. It opens with some account of the familv. The father of the elder Roberts "lived repatably, on a little estate of his own," and it is mentioned as noteworthy that he married a sister of a gentleman in the Commission of the Peace Coming of age about the beginning of the civil wars, John and one of his young neighbors enlisted in the service of Parliament. Hearing that Circnester had been taken by the King's forces, they obtained leave of absence to visit their friends, for whose safety they naturally felt solicitous. The following account of the reception they met with from the drunken and ferocious troopers of Charles I-the "braves of Alsatia and the pages of Whitehall"—throws a ghastly light upon the horrors of civil war :

"As they were passing by Cirencester, they were discovered, and pursued by two Soldiers of the King's party, then in possession of the town. Seeing themselves pursued, they quitted their horses and took to their hoels; but, by reason of their Accourtements, could make little speed. They came up with my Father first; and, though he begged for quarter, none they would give him, but laid on him with their swords, cutting and slashing his hands and arms, which he held up to save his head; as the marks upon them did long after testify. At length it pleased the Almighty to put it into his mind to fall down on his face; which he did. Hereupon the Soldiers, being on horseback, cried to each other, Alight, and cut his threat! but neither of them did; yet continued throat! but neither of them did; yet continued to strike and prick him about the jaws, till they thought him dead. Then they left him, and pursued his neighbor, whom they presently overtook and killed. Soon after they had left my father, it and killed. Soon after they had left my father, it was said in his heart, Rise, and fiee for thy life! Which call he obeyed; and, starting upon his feet, his enemies espied him in motion, and pursued him again. He ran down a steep hill, and through a river which ran at the bottom of it; though with exceeding difficulty, his boots filling with water, and his wounds bleeding very much. They followed him to the top of the hill; but, seeing he had got over, pursued him no farther."

The surgeon who attended him was a Royalist, and bluntly told his bleeding patient, that if he him himself, but now he was willing to cure him. army, and continued in it until the overthrow of ing the statement, that Sir Mathew Hale, after-

The National Free is Paulines Workly, on several services where the Solvent Hall.

The Adding per anum, peptle is advence. Advertisements not exceeding the lines inserted three items for one foliar, every whose quality and exceeding the lines inserted three items for one foliar, every whose quality and an expectable in the transmission of the behavior of the long of the lines in the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar properties of the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar, every whose quality and the lines for one foliar properties for the lines for the lines for one foliar properties of the lines for the lines of the lines for the lines Rupert's bugles, and the answering shout of Cromwell's pikemen : "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered!"

Of this class was John Roberts. He threw off his knapsack, and went back to his small homestead, contented with the privilege of supporting himself and family by daily toil, and grumbling when we receive money from him on his subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with his old campaign brothers at the new order of things in Church and State. To his apprehension, the Golden Days of England ended with the parade on Blackheath to receive the restored King. He manifested no reverence for Bishops and Lords, for he felt none. For the Presbyterians, he had no good will: they had brought in the King, and they denied the liberty of prophesying. John Milton has expressed the feeling of the Independents and Anabantists to in concert with his old campaign brothers at the new order of things in Church and State. To Roberts was by no means a gloomy fanatic; he had a great deal of shrewdness and humor, loved a quiet joke; and every gambling priest and swearing magistrate in his neighborhood stood in fear of his sharp wit. It was quite in course for such a man to fall in with the Quakers, and he appears to have done so at the first opportunity. In the year 1665, "it pleased the Lord to send two women Friends out of the North to Cirencester," who, inquiring after such as feared God, were directed to the house of John Roberts. He eceived them kindly, and, inviting in some of his eighbors, sat do vn with them, whereupon "the riends spake a 'ew works, which had a good efect." After the meeting was over, he was inluced to visit a "Friend" then confined in Ban-

grates of his cell to the people in the street. On seeing Roberts, he called to mind the story of Zaccheus, and declared that the word was now to all who were seeking Christ by climbing the tree of knowledge, "Come down, come down-for that which is to be known of God is manifested sagacious Monk of St. Edmunds, has given us a within." Returning home, he went soon after to be heaven by the standard of the sagacious Monk of St. Edmunds, has given us a within." Returning home, he went soon after to be heaven by the sagacious Monk of St. Edmunds, has given us a within." fine picture of the actual life of Englishmen in the Parish meeting-house, and, entering with his his house late in the evening, he saw a man standthe middle centuries. The dim cell-lamp of the hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short ing in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short ing in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and, stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him him hat on, the priest noticed him, and stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him him hat on, the priest noticed him, and stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him hat on, the priest noticed him, and stopping short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and knew him had been short in the moonlight at his door, and had been short in the moonl while one of the congregation wore his hat. He was thereupon led out of the house, where a rude fellow, stealing up behind, struck him on the back with a heavy stone. "Take that for God's sake," said the ruffian. "So I do," answered Roberts, without looking back to see his assailant, who the next day came and asked his forgiveness for the

injury, as he could not sleep in consequence of it. We next find him attending the Quarter Sessions, where three "Friends" were arraigned for entering Circucester Church with their hats on Venturing to utter a word of remonstrance against the summary proceedings of the Court, Justice Stephens demanded his name, and, on being told. exclaimed, in the very tone and temper of Jeffreys: "I've heard of you. I'm glad I have you here. You deserve a stone doublet. There's many an honester man than you hanged." "It may be so," said Roberts, "but what becomes of

such as hang honest men?" The Justice snatch-

ed a ball of wax, and hurled it at the quiet ques-

tioner. "I'll send you to prison," said he; "and if any insurrection or tumult occurs, I'll come and cut your throat with my own sword." A warrant was made out, and he was forthwith sent to the jail. In the evening, Justice Solliss, his uncle, released him, on condition of his promise to appear at the next Sessions. He returned to his home, but in the night following he was impressed with a belief that it was his duty to visit Justice Stephens. Early in the morning, with a heavy heart, without eating or drinking, he mounted his horse and rode towards the residence of his enemy. When he came in sight of the house, he felt strong misgivings that his uncle, Justice Solliss, who had so kindly released him, and his neighbors generally, would condemn him for voluntarily running into danger, and drawing down trouble upon himself and family. He alighted from his horse, and sat on the ground in great doubt and sorrow, when a voice seemed to speak within him, "Go, and I will go with thee." The Justice met him at the door. "I am

come," said Roberts, "in the fear and dread of Heaven, to warn thee to repent of thy wickedness with speed, lest the Lord send thee to the pit that is bottomless!" This terrible summons awed the Justice; he made Roberts sit down on his couch beside him, declaring that he received the message as from God, and asked forgiveness for the wrong he had done him. The parish vicar of Siddington at this time

was George Bull, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, whom Macaulay speaks of as the only rural parish priest who, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, was noted as a theologian. or who possessed a respectable library. Roberts refused to pay the vicar his tithes, and the vicar sent him to prison. It was the priest's "Short Method with Dissenters." While the sturdy Nonconformist lay in prison, he was visited by the great woman of the neighborhood, Lady Dunch, of Down Amney. "What do you lie in jail for ?" inquired the lady. Roberts replied, that it was because he could not put [bread] into the mouth of a hireling priest. The lady suggested that he might let somebody else satisfy the de had met him in the street he would have killed mands of the priest; and that she had a mind to do this herself, as she wished to talk with him On his recovery, young Roberts again entered the on religious subjects. To this Roberts objected; there were poor people who needed her charities the Monarchy. On his return, he married which would be wasted on such devourers as the "Lydia Tindall, of the denomination called *Puriology*" A majestic figure rises before us, on reading the theorems, on reading the fat and the goodly, without looking a whit the better. But the lady, who seems to wards Lord Chief Justice of England, the irre-proachable Jurist and Judicial Saint, was "his prisoner, paid the tithe and the jail fees, and set wife's kinsman, and drew her marriage settle- him at liberty, making him fix a day when he

"A very good one," said the Quaker; "most of my children were born in Oliver's days, when Bishops were out of fashion."

The Bishop and the Court laughed at this sally, and proceeded to question him touching his views of baptism. Roberts admitted that John had a Divine commission to baptize with water, but that he never heard of anybody else that had. The Bishop reminded him that Christ's disciples baptized. "What's that to me?" responded Roberts. "Paul says he was not sent to baptize, but to preach the Gospel. And if he was not sent, who required it at his hands? Perhaps he had as little thanks for his labor as thou hast for thine; and I would willingly know who sent thee to baptize?"

The Bishop evaded this home question, and told him he was there to answer for not coming to church. Roberts denied the charge; some times he went to church, and sometimes it came to him. "I don't call that a church which you do, which is made of wood and stone."

"What do you call it?" asked the Bishop. "It might be properly called a mass-house, was the reply; "for it was built for that purpose." The Bishop here told him he might go for the present-he would take another opportu nity to convince him of his errors.

The next person called was a Baptist minister, who, seeing that Roberts refused to put off his hat, kept on his own also. The Bishop sternly reminded him, that he stood before the King's Court, and the representative of the ma-jesty of England; and that, while some regard might be had to the scruples of men who make a bury jail, whom he found preaching through the conscience of putting off the hat, such contempt could not be tolerated on the part of one who could put it off to every mechanic he met. The Baptist pulled off his hat, and apologized, on the ground of illness.

We find Roberts next following George Fox me?" asked Roberts. "No," said the bailiff. "I've wronged you enough, God forgive me! Those who lie in wait for you are my Lord Bishop's bailiffs; they are merciless rogues. Ever, my master, while you live, please a knave, for an honest man won't hurt you."

The next morning, having, as he thought, been warned by a dream to do so, he went to the Bishop's house at Cleave, near Gloucester. Confronting the Bishop in his own hall, he told him that he had come to know why he was hunting after him with his bailiffs, and why he was his adversary? "The King is your adversary," said the Bishop; "you have broken the King's law." Roberts ventured to deny the justice of the law. "What!" cried the Bishop, "do such men as you find fault with the laws?" "Yes," replied the other, stoutly; "and I tell thee plainly to thy face, it is high time wiser men were chosen, to make better laws?

The discourse turning upon the Book of Common Prayer, Roberts asked the Rishon if the sin of idolatry did not consist in worshipping the work of men's hands. The Bishop admitted it, as in the case of Nebuchadnezzar's image. "Then," said Roberts, "Whose hands made your Prayer Book? It could not make itself." "Do you compare our Prayer Book to Nebuchadnezzar's imthe Three Children to Nebuchadnezzar's image." Yours is a strange upstart religion," said the generally been acquiesced in for a long period. Bishop. Roberts told him it was older than his by several hundred years. At this claim of anshould speed the better for it. "Let me ask thee," said Roberts, "where thy religion was in Oliver's days, when thy Common Prayer Book was as little regarded as an old Almanac, and your priests with a few honest exceptions, turned with the tide, and, if Oliver had put Mass in their mouths, would have conformed to it for the sake of their

"What would you have us do?" asked the Bishop. "Would you have had Oliver cut our throats?"

was that which you were afraid to venture your throats for?" The Bishop interrupted him to say that in Oliver's days he had never owned any other religion than his own, although he did not dare openly maintain it as he then did.

"Well," continued Roberts, " if thou did'st not think thy religion worth venturing thy throat for the cutting of other men's throats now for not conforming to it."

"You are right," responded the frank Bishon I hope we shall have a care how we cut men's

The following colloquy throws some light on the condition and character of the rural clergy of question. It divided into parties known as Intruthe seventeenth century, and goes to confirm the sionists and Non-Intrusionists-Doctors Macfar-

rebuke him, but was so readily answered that he flew into a rage. "If all the Quakers in England," said he, "are not hanged in a month's time, I'll be hanged for them." "Prithee, friend," quoth Rob-

erts, "remember and be as good as thy word!" TO BE CONTINUED.

> For the National Era. SPRING.

BY REV. J. G. FORMAN. With balmy air the breath of Spring Comes gently o'er the sloping lawn, And birds with tuneful voices sing Their Maker's praise at early dawn. The smiling fields are clothed in green, And give the gentle flowers their bird. And bright and beauteous is the scene O'er all the joyous earth.

Secession of 1843-The Free Church-Its Errors, Trials, and Triumphs-Dr. Chalmers-Dr. Hill. One of the most important Ecclesiastical occur-

rences of our times, is the disruption of the State Church of Scotland. We see a venerable establishment, founded in the religious affections of a great people, sustained by the arm of secular power, rent in twain, and five hundred of its ministers, possessing a moiety of its talents and piety, and drawing in their train a proportional share of their congregations, secede in obedience to the dictates of conscience, and under the leadership of one of the most learned, eloquent, and celebrated divines of the age, assume the position of Voluntaries. The difficulties which effected this result arose somewhat in this wise:

At the General Assembly of the Church, in May, 1834, Lord Moncrieff moved a resolution declaring that the disapproval of a majority of the male heads of families, being communicants, should be deemed sufficient ground for a Presbytery rejecting any person presented as a clergyman to a parish in Scotland. After a warm debate, it was carried, 184 to 138. It was sent down to the Presbyteries, and, being sanctioned by a large majority of them, was confirmed by the General Assembly of 1835. This was known as age?" cried the Bishop. "Yes," returned Roberts, "that was his image; this is thine. I no point, when the trouble arose, lawyers and judges the Veto Act. Whether legal or not, (for on this more dare bow to thy Common Prayer Book than of course differed, and the books, as usual, furnished precedents on both sides,) the veto had

The cause of this formal recognition of it, in 1834, was this: About two years before, Dr. tiquity the Prelate was greatly amused, and told Chalmers, at the head of the Evangelical party in Roberts that if he would make out his case, he the Assembly, commenced a comprehensive plan of Church extension. He sought to plant in every parish of Scotland the pastor of a Church, national but Christian, endowed but independent, established but free-an institution which could exist only in his own creative brain. This aroused a controversy on the subject of Church and State union, which, in its turn, revived the older controversy as to the right of patrons to intrude pastors upon the people against their wishes. the law.

In October, 1834, Lord Kinnoul presented Mr Young, a licensed probationer, to the Church of Auchterarder. Of the heads of families, being communicants, 287 out of 330 protested against the admission of Mr. Young to be their pastor. The Presbytery of Auchterarder, in obedience to the resolution of the Assembly of 1834, rejecte him. A suit was commenced in the civil courts by Lord Kinnoul and Mr. Young, against the then, I desire thee to consider that it is not worth | Presbytery. After great displays of learning and acrimony, the Court of Session, in 1838, by a majority of 8 judges to 5, decided that the rejection of the presentce was illegal, and that the Presbyte ry was bound to take Mr. Young "on trials."

Presbyterian Scotland, from John O'Groat's to Gretna Green, was violently agitated with the

arisen, that of Auchterarder was the case on which the question turned. That question, stated in its simple form, was, whether the will of the patron or the will of the communicants should prevail, in making the presentee the pastor of the parish; and whether the members of a Presbytery were liable to damages to the patron for rejecting his presentee on the veto of the people. But the points involved penetrated far deeper. They touched not only the right of the Church of Scot-land to be supreme in her Ecclesiastical affairs.

party to express their approval of a settlement of the question on the basis of a compromise, which should give a great deal of power to the people of the kirk, and a little more to the Court of Session. the kirk, and a little more to the Court of Session. The battle was fought, on popular grounds, in the House of Commons, in the winter and spring of 1843. A deputation of Non-intrusion elergymen was present. Remaining in London till hope had abandoned them, they returned to Scotland, and prepared for the final disruption of the Church. An act was subsequently passed—such an one as would have been gladly accepted in 1840—but it

came too late.

The General Assembly of 1843 met on the The General Assembly of 1843 met on the eighteenth of May. An immense throng crowded the floor, the galleries, the aisles of the edifice, eager with expectation. The Lord High Commissioner went through the ceremony of opening the Assembly, in a style of chilling pomp. Dr. Welsh, the Moderator of the last Assembly, rose, read the solemn protest of his brethren, and the disciples of John Knox quietly left their seats and shook the dust from their feet left their seats, and shook the dust from their feet on the threshold of the church of their fathers. When the crowd outside saw the venerable forms of Chalmers, Welsh, Gordon, and their followers, emerging from the ancient edifice, they lifted their hats and bowed their heads, with bosoms their hats and bowed their heads, with bosoms too full for the utterance of a cheer. But, as the ejected presbyters wended their way towards the high rock in the vicinity of the Castle, where glittered the spires of the New Assembly Hall, thousands of acclamations rent the air, mingled with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, from streets, windows, roofs, and balconies. They entered the house, followed by a throng, in which emotions of enthusiasm and solemnity struggled for the mastery. The Assembly immediately or-ganized, by placing its great founder, Dr. Chal-mers, in the chair. Having uttered a sublime prayer, he gave out the psalm, "God is our refuge in distress," so often sung in the bloody days, in the glens of Scotland, by the hunted Covenant

"Leaning on his spear,
The liart veteran heard the word of God
By Cameron thundered, or by Renwick poured
In gentle stream."

In gentle stream."

The Free Kirk was now afloat. The crew was zealous, but untried; the pilot, though skilful, was about to explore an unknown and tempestuous sea. But a voice was heard above the raging of the elements, saying, "Peace! be still!" The Assembly vigorously entered on the work of bringing order out of confusion, symmetry out of chaos. The five hundred clergymen who soon rallied round its altars, made noble sacrifices for conscience sake. They had to leave the greater part of their churches, their glebes, their manses; part of their churches, their glebes, their manses; many, literally, abandoning their livings. Their flocks followed them to their cost; for new church edifices were to be erected, and salaries to be raised, not from tithes stipends, and ecclesiastical funds—for these had been left behind in the Exothe seventeenth century, and goes to confirm the attements of Macaulay, which many have supposed exaggerated. Baxter's early religious teachers were more exceptionable than even the mauding manner whom Roberts speaks of, one of them being "the excellentest stage-player in all the country, and a good gamester and goodfellow, who having received Holy Orders, forged the like for a neighbor's son, who on the strength of that title officiated at the desk and altar; and and fitter thim came an attorney's clerk, who had tippled himself into so great poeverty that he had no toter way to live than to preach:"

"I. Roberts. I was bred up under a Common term way to live than to preach:"

"I. Roberts. I was bred up under a Common than he that is Priest there now."

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"I. Roberts. I was bre wife's kinsman, and drew her marriage settlemin at liberty, making him fix a day when he
would visit her. At the time appointed, he went
of the fifty thousand soldiers who were discharged
on the accession of Charles II, and left to shift
of themselves, comparatively few, if any, became
chargeable to their parishes, although at that very
time one out of six of the English population were
tunable to support themselves. They carried into
their farm-fields and workshops the strict habits
of Cromwell's discipline; and, in toilling to repair
their wasted fortunes, they manifested the same
heroic fortitude and self-denial which in war had

prisoner, paid the tithe and the jail fees, and set
tim at liberty, making him fix a day when he
would visit her. At the time appointed, he went
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to live than to preach:

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they appealed from the decision o

neous irritation with the one hand, and holding his Calvinistic creed in the other, ran away to his flinty hills, sung his psalm out of tune his own way, and listened to his sermon of two hours long, amid the rough and imposing melancholy of the least thistles. The same spirit, in 1842-3, refined by a higher curitiastics, and tempored by a figure rutification, and temporal refined by a higher curitiastics, and temporal way and listened to his sermon of two hours long, amid the rough and imposing melancholy of the least thistles. The same spirit, in 1842-3, refined by a higher curitiastics, and temporal way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1843, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. As to the repudiation of Voluntary way, 1844, are broad enough to cover a multitude of such sins. A

To attempt a sketch of the talents, genius, and virtues of Dr. Chalmers, would be a work of supererogation. It is ample eulogy to say, that he was the Moses of the Exodus, the Luther of the Reformation, I have faintly described. The sublimity of that position dims even the splendor of those productions of his pen and tongue which have made his name familiar in two hemispheres. His memory lives on memorials more enduring than monumental brees or reachle

The smaling fields are clothed in great.

The smaling fields are clothed in great.

And bright and beautous is the scene.

O'er all the joyue such that seven.

The tender fo large of the trees.

Refreshes while it charms the eye;
And, trembling in the passing breeze,
The cheerful melody floats by,
The cheerful melody floats by,
Send forth their sweet perfume.

New hopes inspire each living breast,
Along the banks where violete bloom,
And, as to heaven they upward look,
Send forth their sweet perfume.

New hopes inspire each living breast,
And other the soul with promise bright,
Of joys, that in the world of rest.

Clestal scene burst on the view;
Clestal scene burst on the view;
Where heavenly spheres uncessing roll,
And there the joys of love renew

The Spring-line of the soul.

NEW SETCHES

O'

MODERN REPORMER,
IN
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

NEW SETCHES

Disruption of the State Church of Scotland—Its
Causes—The Veto Act of the Assembly of 1834—
Mr. Young Presented to the Church of Auchier

And the Presbytery—He and his Patron

For the National Kra.

Disruption of the State Church of Scotland—Its
Causes—The Veto Act of the Assembly of 1834—
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New Specasion of 1834—The Decision of the Scotland—Its
counts—The Excitement in the Churches—Latrussionists and Non-Intrusionists—The Quistion at Issue. The Discussions of Patineent—The Fraids

New to 1842—The Discussions in Patineent—The Fraids

The foundations of Patineent Cheeve in religions affairs, but they involved the whole subject of the ripht to the people and the bry raise of the people and the procession of the people. But they involved the whole subject of the ripht to the people and the procession and the people and the procession of the people and th

tories to reject unless on grounds satisfactory to the civil courts. The tergiversation of the Government wrung from Dr. Chalmers the exclamation, that "the morality of politicians was the morality of horse-lockies" tion, that "the morality of politicians was the morality of horse-jockies."

The General Assembly of May, 1842, met. It was opened by the Lord High Commissioner of Her Majesty, with unusual pomp, blandness, and hypocrisy. All hope of reconciliation had not fled. The friends of the Veto cherished the delusion that purity and peace, that non-intrusion and non-resistance might yet walk hand in hand; and, not being prepared to break with the Government, they suffered the Assembly to adjourn without taking any decisive action. During the ensuing summer and autumn, Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, endeavored to cajole and cheat the Non-Intrusionists, and succeeded in inducing 40 or 50 Conservative clergymen of that party to express their approval of a settlement of the ensuing in a General Assembly. and by the members seemed to realize that they were actually sitting in a General Assembly whereupon, a gentleman moved an adjournment and all retired with the conviction, that whoever might doubt whether Dr. Hill was a profound philosopher and ecclesiastical historian, he pos-sessed most astonishing mesmeric qualities and

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.

The ninth anniversary of this Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, May 8, at three o'clock P. M. A large audience attended notwithstanding the rain. In the absence of the President, ARTHUR TAPPAN, owing to temporary

Selections of Scripture were read by Professor Whipple, and prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel R. Ward.

The following abstract of the Annual Report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, LEWIS TAPPAN:

The report begins by referring to the history of Abolition efforts, first to destroy the slave trade, then for gradual emancipation, and finally, as the result of Elizabeth Heyrick's pamphlet, for the great principle of Immediate Emancipation. To disseminate and maintain that doctrine, of the right and duty of Immediate Emancipation, was the primary object of the Anti-Slavery movement the primary object of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country. It was this doctrine which called forth the violent opposition with which they were met. The past year has witnessed a change in the course of public opinion, and an unwonted prevalence of Anti-Slavery sentiments, both in the political and religious circles of society. It is beginning to be generally acknowledged that the question of American Slavery is the question of the age. he age.

The Executive Committee have been watchful

The Executive Committee have been watchful observers of events—not eager to startle the community by new projects, or to waste their strength in spasmodic efforts, but to use the resources intrusted to them in the continued diffusion of truth. They have published the Slave Laws of the District of Columbia, prepared by W. G. Snethen, Esq., of Washington; have aided Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, in publishing his Anti-Slavery Manual; issued an Address to the Liberty Party; have published large editions of the Liberty Almanac for 1849; have republished, with additions, the Address to Non-Slaveholders; and aided the publication of some other valuable publications. The expense incurred in aiding the establishment of the National Era has been refunded, with interest, by the proprietor, Dr. Bailey, and the ment of the National Eva has been refunded, with interest, by the proprietor, Dr. Bailey, and the cost of the types and press is in progress of reimbursement by the printers. The Committee have also maintained an extensive correspondence with the friends of Emancipation, both in our own and foreign countries. They hope the way will soon be prepared for the employment of a secretary to fill the place of the lamented Phelps.

The Report then surveys the history of the Anti-Slavery cause for the year, and describes the present position of the cause, in its relations to religious bodies and societies, to the slaveholders and the South, to Congress and the Supreme Court, to Caste and Colonization, to the Domestic and Foreign Slave Trade, to the Condition and Improvement of the Free People of Color, to Political Action and the Election of Senators and Members of Congress, to the Ordinance of 1787,

Improvement of the Free People of Color, to Political Action and the Election of Senators and Members of Congress, to the Ordinance of 1787, and Fugitive Slaves and the Vigilance Committee. The changes and advances in all these departments afford satisfactory evidence of the effect of Anti-Slavery efforts in times past, in diffusing a correct knowledge of the facts and just views of the principles involved in the question of Slavery. Now that the encroachments of the slaveholding oligarehy have at length aroused the freemen of the free States, the projudice against abolitionists has been carried away, and good men see and acknowledge the justice of our cause and the integrity of our motives.

RECLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

Resolutions are quoted of the Presbytery of were detained by illness.

missionaries among the Indians; and therefore it urges Anti-Slavery men to consider what is their duty with reference to this Society. The case of the American Board and the Choctaw Mission is reviewed with considerable detail.

SLAVEHOLDERS AND THE SLAVE STATES. The "great perpetualist," Mr. Calhoun, and his fellow-laborers, have their abortive endeavors fully recorded in the Report. But little sympathy has been expressed at the South for the strug-gling masses in Europe. Plans are put forth for introducing slave labor into the gold diggings of California. An elaborate address to the people of California on the evils of Slavery is about to be published. The agitation in the slave States is particularized.

particularized.

A Constitutional Convention is to be held in A Constitutional Convention is to be held in Kentucky, in October; the letter and speeches of Mr. Clay are spoken of, the address of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, the public meetings, the bold course of several Kentucky papers, as the Louisville Courier, the Examiner, &c. In other slave States the public mind begins to be aroused. In Delaware there is much to hope in Louisiana Mr. Delaware, there is much to hope; in Louisiana, Mr. Brashear has come out for Free Soil; in Missouri, it is said that Mr. Benton and his friends will take the same ground, and several papers are out for it, especially the *Hermann Wochenblatt*, a Ger-man paper. In Maryland and North Carolina, Conventions were held last fall. In East Tennesconventions were held last fall. In East Tennessee, Anti-Slavery sentiments have become strong, and able essays have been published in favor of emancipation. In Virginia, though everything appears quiet, the leaven is working among the best and most influential men. The measures taken in Alabama and the Southern States to prevent the further introduction of slaves has put a new face upon the whole subject. It is supposed that there are in Virginia 10 000 to 20 000 alayes new face upon the whole subject. It is supposed that there are in Virginia 10,000 to 20,000 slaves whose freedom is provided for by will; and about 3,000 run away annually. A slave-trader in Georgia had fifty slavestaken from him, and was thrown into prison by legal process. In the District of Columbia, in addition to the triumphant success of the National Era, the progress of Anti-Slavery feeling the past year has been signal and open. The Free Soil Association has recently issued an address of great ability. The City Council of Washington petitioned Congress to prohibit the introduction of slaves for sale, or to allow the city authorities power to do so.

CONGRESS. The Report details the action of Congress upon Gott's resolution, Edwards's report, the Pacheco case, the California bill, the New Mexico memo-

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS. On the subjects of Caste, Colonization, and the

it would be impossible to condense within the lim-its of this sketch.

The election of Seward and Chase to the Sen The election of Seward and Chase to the Sen ate, and of so many Free Soil Representatives, the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio, the act of the Wisconsin Legislature, submitting to the people the question of suffrage for citizens of color, the strong resolutions of so many State Legislatures, the greatly increased sympathy in behalf of fugitives from Slavery, and the readiness to aid and protect them, the Vigilance Committees of the North, surpassing in efficiency the Committees of Vigilance at the South, the fidelity of judges, in throwing the ægis of law over the hunted black man, the increase of free labor prohunted black man, the increase of free labor produce at the South, are all detailed. Honorable mention is made of the improvement among the free people of color; especially of the munificent gift of Gerrit Smith, and the labors of the Col-ored Orphan Asylum.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. In 1774, the members of the Continental Con-

gress signed the following agreement:
"We will neither import nor purchase any
slave imported after the first day of December slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufacthose who are concerned in it." A Free Soil Convention, to celebrate the Ordi-

nance of 1787, is to be held at Cleveland, on the 13th of July next. Could the sages who passed illness, the Rev. David Root, of Connecticut, was called to the chair.

Selections of Scripture were read by Professor

Selections of Scripture were read by Professor FOREIGN.

The Anti-Slavery Committee in London continue their unremitted vigilance for the cause. Mention is made of the schemes of the planters of Jamaica and Trinidad against the rights and interests of the freed people, the forced introduction of laborers, the increase of efforts against the slave trade, the renewal of the demand upon Spain for the freedom of all slaves introduced into her colonies since the treaty of 1820, the boldness with which the slave trade is condemned by the press in Brazil, the proof that the British West Indies have no desire to return to the state of slavery, the certain uneasiness of the planters of Mention is made of the schemes of the planters of very, the certain uneasiness of the planters of Cuba at the rapid and dangerous increase of slaves there, the prospect of an abundant harvest in Barbadoes, the emancipation of all the slaves in the French colonies by an act of the National Assembly of France the forment of the Peans in the French colonies by an acc of the Astenat. Assembly of France, the ferment of the French planters, the abolition of slavery by decree of the King of Denmark, thus establishing freedom throughout the colonies of the West Indies and South America, with the exception of the Spanish Islands, the pledge of Portugal for the abolition of slavery throughout her colonies in Africa and the East Indies, the movements towards emancipation by the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia, the millions of serfs set free in the North of Europe, and the narrowing down of the question of slavery to the three Powers, Spain, Beazil, and the United States!

What American does not blush for his country? The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society renew their pledge, and propose to wage this moral conflict, with untiring perseverance, until the Moloch of Slavery shall be vanquished in our own land and banished from the world.

On motion of Mr. L. P. Noble, it was resolved that the report, of which an abstract has just been

that the report, of which an abstract has just been read, be printed for distribution throughout the

Mr. HENRY BIBE, late of Kentucky, and formerly a slave, was then introduced to the audience, and offered the following resolution:

and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That believing the Bible is entirely opposed to Slavery, and that its Divine Author intended it for universal circulation and perusal, we recommend to all the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause to aid the American Missionary Association in its successful efforts to distribute copies of the Holy Scriptures among the slave population of the Slave States.

The mover sustained the resolution in a sensible and impressive speech of three-quarters of an hour. He was listened to with marked attention, and frequently interrupted by loud applause. The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary here read a note from Rev. Dr. Dowling, of the Baptist Church, apologizing for his absence, and the impossibility of his fulfilling his engagement to make one of the addresses, on account of indisposition. He said his heart was in the cause; he wished that the blessing of God might attend the labors of the Society. The Secretary stated that Judge Jay and Rev. H. W. Beecher, who had engaged to make addresses,

The following resolutions were then read, or

behalf of the Committee of Arrangements: 1. Resolved, That this meeting is deeply and gratefully impressed with the goodness of God, in view of the progress which the Anti-Slavery cause has made during the past year, and especially that he has overruled the machinations of the Slave Power, in the annexation of Texas and the dismemberment of Mexico, in such a way as to open the eyes of so many of our fellow-citizens to the encroachments of Slavery, and inspired them with a dismember of slavery.

with a determination to oppose its extension or existence in any Territory of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, John G. Palfery, Amos Tuck, Horack Mann, and to other honorable and noble middel acceptage of Congress, who, by their administed receptage of Congress, who, by their administed receptage of Congress, who, by their administed receptage of Congress, who, by their administration of the confidence of Congress who, by their administration of Congress, who, by their administration of Congress, who, by their administration of Congress, who, by their administration of Congress who, by their administration of Congress who, by their administration of Congress who, by their administration of the Congress who are considered to the congress of the co HORACE MANN, and to other honorable and noble minded members of Congress, who, by their admirable management, baffled the designs of the Administration and slave interest during the late session; and that we confidently trust they will in the next Congress, with an augmented number of kindred spirits, oppose the supporters and propagandists of Slavery until they obtain a still more

gandists of Slavery unit they glorious triumph for Freedom.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the conductors of the press throughout the country, who have opened their columns to the discussion of Free Soil and Abolition princithe discussion ples, and to those especially who have urged the duty and safety of Emancipation, and that we earnestly hope that the friends of freedom will give

to such papers their liberal support.

4. Resolved, That we rejoice in the increased attention given the Anti-Slavery cause, by a portion of the ministers of the Gospel and Churches of different denominations; and that, as the present is an auspicious time to present its claims in a moral and religious aspect throughout the country, all who approve the principles and measures of this Society, and wish for its enlarged usefulness, afford their aid in making it more effective for the overthrow of Slavery and the slave trade in this and foreign lands.

5. Resolved, That we have witnessed with high satisfaction the laudable efforts made by the people of color, to secure for themselves and their children the benefits of education and useful companion and their determinant of the secure of the secure of the security of t children the benefits of education and useful coor-pation, and their determination to discountenance all projects of expatriation; that we sympathize with them in the prevalence of the cruel and un-just principle of caste in the free States, which bears with peculiar severity upon the intelligent and aspiring portion of the race, while it excites the taunts and derision of slaveholders towards the white inhabitants of the free States; and that we congratulate our colored fellow-citizens on the

we congratulate our colored fellow-citizens on the approach of the day when the oppressive laws and usages of the country, with respect to them, will be swept away, as antagonistic to republican institutions and the Christian religion.

6. Resolved, That we are gratified that many missionaries of different denominations, in this and foreign lands, are inculcating the Anti-Slavery principles of the Gospel; that we wish them great success in their benevolent and Christ-like labors, while we invite their correspondence and coöperation in spreading the principles of holy freedom throughout the world.

freedom throughout the world.
7. Resolved, That we have undiminished confi-7. Resolved, That we nave undiminished coun-dence in the truth and importance of the great doctrine of Immediateism, in reference to the emancipation of our fellow-men, and trust that all the friends of the slave will make it their watchword, rejecting all schemes of gradual emancipa tion, especially such as are connected with coloni and urging the justice and safety of univeral and immediate emancipation on the soil.

8. Resolved, That, in our efforts for the abolition

of Slavery and the slave trade, we are not seeking he welfare of the slave alone, but of all cla our fellow-citizens, both in the slave and free States, believing that the system is injurious to the whole nation, in a moral, social, religious, literary, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial view; and that the true glory, happiness, and prosperity of the country, cannot be secured without its utter extinction. its utter extinction. 9. Resolved, That, being the steadfast friends

of the Constitution of our country, and of the Church of Christ, we are utterly opposed to all projects of disunion and disorganization, under projects of disunion and disorganization, under the pretence of promoting the freedom of our col-ored brethren, while we seek to secure a more constitutional administration of Government, a more consistent exhibition of Christianity.

10. Resolved, That although we rejoice in the prosperity of Bible, Tract, Sunday School, and Missionary Societies, and other national organizations for the defence or spread of Christian truth, and deem it our privilege to yield them support when we can consistently do it, yet we believe it to be the duty of every friend of the down-trodden and oppressed, to oppose in such institutions all acts that obstruct the progress of the Apri Slavary constitutions. the Anti-Slavery cause in this country or in any part of the world.

11. Resolved, That we deeply lament the prev-11. Resolved, I not we deeply ament the prevalence and increase of the slave trade on the coast of Africa and in the United States—a trade stigmatized as Piracy between Africa and this nation, and allowed as lawful commerce between the different slave States of the Union—and that we believe it is not in the power of all the navies and armies in the world to put an end to the foreign traffic, until Slavery, which originated and sus-tains it is utterly destroyed

trains, that is utterly destroyed.

12. Resolved, That the assertion of the pro-slavery press, and of slaveholders, that the workings ipation in the Colonies and Dependence of Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden disastrous, is notoriously untrue—it being the ted declaration of the authorities and people of the islands, lately cursed by Slavery, that the of the islands, lately cursed by Sharely, extinction of the system has proved to be an agricultural, political, and social blessing, for which both the planters and the emancipated are thank-ful to their Governments and to the great Ruler of rations. cultural, political, and social bles

of nations.

13. Resolved, That believing Slavery to be a state of war, and escape from its battle-fields both justifiable and meritorious, and having satisfactory evidence of the general prosperity of the colored immigrants in Canada, as well as in different parts of the United States, who are industriously engaged in agriculture, in trades, or in schools, we will extend every needful aid to fugitives from oppression, until it shall be convenient and safe for them to return to their native States as

The resolutions were advocated in spirited addresses by Joshua Leavitt and Samuel R. WARD, and unanimously adopted.

During the meeting, the audience were entertained by vocal and instrumental music by Masters Luca, of New Haven. The Society adjourned, to meet next evening for business

We extract the following from the correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

INDEPENDENCE, April 21, 1849. The companies now in camp ready to move comprise twenty-five hundred persons, who will carry at least three thousand head of stock in oxen and mules. This body of men, with this amount of stock, intend moving the coming week. Allowing that all succeed in starting, each anxious to out-travel the other, it is feared that the young grass they will find near their camping places will prove wholly insufficient, and, aided by hurried march-es, tend to reduce their stock. This being done at the start, will retard them greatly in reaching

St. Louis, May 9.—Senator Benton has published an address to the people of Missouri, in which he takes ground against the instructions of the Legislature. He has declined a public din-

THE CHOLERA AT THE WEST .- The number of deaths at Cincinnati from cholera, for the week preceding last Tuesday, were four each day. In the succeeding twenty-four hours, the nur new cases reported exceeded twenty, of which six had resulted in death. So far, our advices by deaths, and that there was some difference of opinion in the Board of Health, whether or not

The Louisville (Ky.) papers continue to report a few deaths each day in that city from cholera but insist upon it that there is no cause for alarm At St. Louis, Missouri, the telegraphic reports represent the disease to be rapidly spreading.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 14-6 P. M. The Flour market to-day has been dull, with a decidedly downward tendency in prices; but no actual decline having taken place, they may be Grain also droops. Provisions are firm, with a better feeling in the market.

Stocks are down, fully 1/4 per cent. in all the

PHILADELPHIA, May 14-6 P. M. is dull; Western brands nominally at \$4.75, but no sales to report.

There is rather more animation in wheat—white selling freely at \$1.10, and red at \$1.05. Corn, yellow, 60 cents, with sales.
Oats, 31 to 35 cents. Rye flour, \$2.75. Corn

LIVERPOOL, April 28. BREADSTUFFS.—The market was firm, and hold ers were unwilling to concede to any further de-cline in prices. Transactions are merely for the retail demand, at yesterday's rates.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17, 1849. GRACE GREENWOOD.—Next week we shall grace our columns with an original story from Grace Greenwood. We have missed her too long.

WHERE is our friend J. H. P., of Cincinnati? Ie is behind the time.

SEVERAL NEW PUBLICATIONS will be noticed SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS of value are on band waiting their turn for publication.

ADDRESS OF THE FREE SOIL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS .- We intend to publish this admirable address next week. It is ncise, vigorous, and to the point.

SUBSCRIBERS IN CINCINNATI

We send bills this week to a large number o our subscribers in Cincinnati. If any have paid our agent there, they will please advise us of the fact, so that we may credit them accordingly. Those who do not remit their subscriptions

will receive no paper after this number. In consequence of the neglect of our agent in Cincinnati to give us any information concerning certain portion of our list there, we were under he necessity of stopping their papers three weeks ago. By remitting the amounts of their subscriptions, or advising us that they have been paid to our agent, their names will be restored, and the back numbers forwarded to them.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M. D .- "THE SPHERE OF WOMAN."

Some of our male readers may be astonished to see an M. D. attached to the name of one of the gentler sex; but we hope the time will come when an American woman, at least, can follow any honorable professional occupation, the prac-tice of which requires intellect and virtue, without exciting the surprise of any one. It is a very prevalent idea, and, in our opinion, a very prevalent error, to suppose that woman is inferior to man in the natural endowment of mental power. Deficient she may be in some faculties of the mind, superior she certainly is in others. A succinct history of the distinguished woman whose name heads this article, will be found on hose name heads this article, will be nother page of this number of our paper, from the National Era. To that the pen of a writer in the National Era. article we refer the reader. Our object here is simply to comment briefly upon the common error of the mass, in supposing that woman's field of operation is naturally confined to household of operation is naturally confined to household matters, one of domestic drudgery and toil. That woman exercises a powerful control over man is admitted. But the common and vulgar idea respecting the modus operandi by which this control is exercised, attributes it entirely to the animal passions. Though we call this a wulgar idea. passions. Though we call this a vulgar idea, yet the history of the world proves that woman's power over man has too often depended entirely fascinating powers of the gentler sex. upon the fascinating powers of the gentler sex, and not from the moral and intellectual. Man reasons with man, in order to persuade him to do right. Woman discards reason and argument, and resorts to the power of her charms. She re-lies upon the relation of the two sexes, when she wishes to persuade. She is not so much to blame as man, in pursuing this course. The position assigned her in society, by arbitrary custom, and false ideas, forces her to use those means of perfalse ideas, forces her to use those means of per suasion which have been found the most success ful. When man comes to regard woman's rights, and accords to her the equality she is entitled to in the great business of life, she will place reason ishments." - American Statesman.

There is much truth in the comments of th Statesman. Many women do not marry at all: many become widows, and are obliged to assume the responsibility, not unfrequently, of supporting large families; some form most unsuitable matches, for the purpose of securing a comfortthe circle of employments for females enlarged. Many unworthy partnerships for life, in which the body is bestowed without the soul, would be prevented, and numbers who now suffer destitu ion, and are exposed to all the temptations grow

ing out of it, would be relieved. The industrious women of New England find peculiar advantages in its schools and factories but those of other States must rely chiefly on the needle; and of all employments in the world sowing from morning till night, week in and week out, is the most destructive to mind and body There is but one profession, which usage has sanctioned, as appropriate for woman-that of teaching; and her capacities for this are determined only by her own education. What she knows, she can communicate. The wider the their independence of the Union, and justify range of her acquisitions, provided her mind has themselves by an appeal to the right of Revolubeen disciplined, the greater her ability as an instructress. Educate her as a linguist, and there will be no better professor of languages. But, generally, the education of girls is not so substantial or extensive as that of boys. Without troubling ourselves to inquire whether there should be any difference, it is sufficient to remark, what every one will admit, that the education of girls is too generally superficial. Many are taught so as not to be able to teach at all; some of a Government whose authority they trample are trained, so that they can teach the simplest, most elementary branches; very few are prepared for anything beyond this point.

We cannot see any good reason for such neglect. The woman may become a wife, or remain single and self-dependent. In either case, she would be the gainer by a thorough and ample education. If single and self-dependent, her knowledge and mental discipline will constitute a profitable stock, from which to derive an inde pendent support. If a wife and mother, she can not be too richly endowed for the benefit of her children, to say nothing of the value her welltrained, richly-stored intellect, will confer on a partnership on which depend so many great in-

erests in this life and the next. But Miss Blackwell has proved that there i at least one other profession, for which a woman may become qualified-that of medicine. And what is there repugnant to feminine delicacy in this? There was a time when it was woman' peculiar vocation to alleviate pain, bind up wounds, and minister to disease. Her exquisite ly delicate perceptions, her acute and discrimi ating sense, her loving sympathy, and her steadi ness of resolve, where her energies are sum moned to save life, when combined with the requisite knowledge, peculiarly qualify her for the practice of the healing art. And how numerous the cases in which her attendance seem

specially and exclusively demanded!

But when we commenced our remarks on the chiefly to comment upon the observation, that it is an error to suppose that " woman's field of operation is naturally confined to household matters one of domestic drudgery and toil." The idea suggested by this language is, that "household matters" are not of sufficient importance and dignity to occupy the highest faculties. Now, while we have no sympathy with attempts to impose restrictions upon any portion of the human race and fix arbitrary limits to its aspirations or oper ations, we protest against all assumptions which even seem to imply that the Household is not one of the loftiest spheres a human being can fill, and that household matters necessarily involve drudgery. The Family is the great primal institution, established by the Creator himself, as the first and best school for training man for all social relations and duties. Provision for the Family, the discipline and education of its members, the regulation of all its relations and circumstances, so as to make it fulfil the great ends of its institution, are paramount duties, not to be disregarded by either the man or

presminently her province. Their operations fell to nine shillings and two pence per head, and Aaron Brown, of Tenn.; Richard M. Johnson of are alike necessary, alike elevated. There need in 1847 to six shillings and eight pence—one-half be, there ought to be, no more drudgery in one less oppressive than in 1841.

employ clerks to perform the details of his STATE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION IN KEN-

sphere than in the other. Where the man is able

usiness, thus relieving himself of exhausting

labor, and securing time for a general and wise

superintendence, his wife ought to have the means

to employ aids in her household, to relieve her

from drudgery, and enable her, while exercising

judicious and an energetic supervision over

interior arrangements, to give her partner the

benefit of her counsels, and her children the ad-

vantages of her discipline. Division of labor is

Business Establishment. The husband has no

right to exempt himself from drudgery in the one,

while his wife is left to stagger under the drudg-

ery of the other. Some men will lay out thou-

sands for clerk hire, and grudge as many hun-

In the present constitution of society, man, for

directly upon the manners, merals, or minds of

his children. Upon the mother, therefore, de-

volves this manifold duty, and it should be the

great effort of both to establish such a division of

labor in the Household, as to enable her to supply

nobler title for woman than that of MOTHER;

nother, than the education—we mean in its most

life, to the exclusion of other exercises; but this

eglected, or badly performed, no services, no

NON-INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE NORTH

AND THE SOUTH.

The South Carolina Hotspurs are seriously

own industry. New York will lose the market

Southern buyers. The result would be, univer-

sal bankruptcy, impoverishment, destitution, dis-

ontent, until, at last, the twelve millions of free-

nen of the North and West, humbled, in sack-

cloth and ashes, would prostrate themselves before

the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders

of the South, crying out, "We have sinned, we

have been incendiary, fanatical, what you will,

but, O, be merciful! Restore us to favor-give

is once more your cotton, take, O, take our ba-

con, and let the Territories go to the devil, for

But these profound statesmen entirely overlook

he fact, that the remedy they propose is unknown

to the Constitution-it is nullification, revolution

disunion. South Carolina alone is not fool-hardy

enough to venture upon its adoption: it is pro-

xpressly forbids this: "No State shall, without

the consent of Congress, * * enter into any

foreign Power." Suppose an act of non-inter-

ourse passed by Virginia, how would she enforce

it? Congress has the sole power "to regulate

against the United States, and this would be

Treason: "Treason against the United States

shall consist only in levying war against them."

If South Carolina and other disaffected States

are anxious to divide the Union, they can do so

without involving themselves in the guilt of

base, skulking Treason. Let them boldly unite,

declare their separation from the other States

tion. This would be manly, in accordance with

the dictates of that Chivalry they profess, but

whose spirit they would dishonor by underhand,

indirect attempts at disunion. While they re-

main in the Union, they are bound by its laws.

While they profess allegiance to the Constitution

they can resort to no extra-constitutional remedy

for their real or supposed wrongs. With what

decency can they set up a claim to the protection

under foot? Open Revolution may be honorable

but Treason is always hateful. Revolution, se

cation and non-intercourse are cowardly device

of a rebel spirit that has not the magnanimity

and courage to foregoits claim to the protection o

a Government whose restraints, when inconveni-

Aggregate value of breadstuffs and provisions ex-

ported each year from 1821 to 1848, inclusive:

1821 - \$12,341,901 1836 - \$10,614,130

9,588,359

9,636,650

14,147,779

19,067,535

17,196,102

16,902,876

11,204,123

17,970,135

16,743,421

27,701,121

68,701,921

13,886,856 1837 -

11,634,449

11,303,496

12,075,430 17,538,227

teen years ending in 1838.

England, from the British Banner:

Years end- Total receiv. Total in-door Total paruing Lady ed as Foors' and out-door chial rates
day. rates. relief, and for expended.
establishment
charges, &c.

1835 7,373,807 5,526,418 7,370,018 1836 6,354,538 4,717,630 6,413,120

1836 6,354,538 4,717,630 6,413,120 1837 5,294,566 4,044,714 5,412,938

6,578,812 5,760,929 6,754,404 4,911,498

1847 7.117.352 5.298.787 7.094,657 59

Note.—The allowance for medical relief, and the expens-of the Poor-law Commission, together £200,000 annually, an not defrayed out of the rates, must be added to the above find the total expenditure on the poor.

What a picture of want is here presented

Thirty millions of dollars annually contributed

by the People of England to feed their poor

More by six millions than the whole of the ordi-

1843 7,304,601 5,208,027 1844 7,066,797 4,976,093

1845 7.009.511 5.039,703

11.685.556 1842

11,461,144 1843

13,131,858 1844 -

12,424,703 1847 -

The export in 1848, though not a year of fam

ine in Great Britain or Continental Europe,

amounted to three times the average for the eigh-

THE POOR.

We copy the following table of poor rates in

8,338,079 6,317,255 8,289,348

5,186,389 4,123,604 5,468,699 55 5,887,078 4,406,907 5,814,581 69 6,242,571 4,576,965 6,067,426 68

6,493,172

6,711,771

7,035,121

6.857,402 49

13,767,847 1838 -

15,059,484 1839 -

1840

1846 -

14,209,128 1848 - 37,472,751 11,524,024

12,009,399 Total - 471,000,405

ent, it would repudiate.

1822 -

1825 -

1826 -

1827 -

1829 -

1830 1831

1832

1834 -

ession, independence, as remedies for vital

with foreign nations and among the

Such folly needs no comment.

aught we care."

there can be no higher field of operations for a

dreds for house help.

faithfulness here.

We close, this week, the report of the proceed ings and debates of the State Emancipation Con vention of Kentucky. No debates so interesting or important have taken place since those in the Virginia Legislature on the question of Slavery, in 1832. We look more to the spirit of the speeches made, than to the form of the resolves just as necessary in the Household as in the adopted, in judging of the principles and object of the Conventi

The Frankfort Commonwealth, to whose liber ality and enterprise we are indebted for a repor of the proceedings, scarcely pretends to give more than an abstract. It certainly is a spirited one, but doubtless it conveys only an imperfect idea of the discussions. "Our report," says the Comhe most part, cannot bestow sufficient attention monwealth, "is, of course, nothing but a mere out line or skeleton of the debate; the various propositions submitted are given in the precise languag of the mover, and we have endeavored to give th substance of the remarks of the speakers." Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE signalized himself b

the power and pathos of his appeals. We wish his lack in this particular. There can be no he could have been reported in full. "Never,' says one of the editors of the Louisville Examine "have we listened to addresses of more thrilling comprehensive sense—of her offspring. No mat- eloquence, of more transcendent power, than the ter how ample the wealth of her intellect, or two pronounced by Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge how highly endowed with all mental and moral At times, while he spoke, the silence of the house attributes, she will need them all, and find fit was like the stillness of the grave. At other times employment for all, in training and developing his words roused and agitated his hearers almost those who are bone of her bone, and flesh of her rote that the work amount absorb all her pictures drawn by him in illustration of Slavery life, to the exclusion of other exercises; but this were appalling. He characterized it as the most atrocious of all human institutions,' as a system performances in any other way, can atone for un- 'which denies to a whole class of human beings the sacredness of marriage and of home, compe ling them to live in a state of concubinage, for, in the eye of the law, no colored slave man is the husband of any wife in particular, nor any slave woman the wife of any husband in particular; no slave man is the father of any children in particuroposing the policy of non-intercourse with the lar, and no slave child is the child of any parent ree States, as the best mode of compelling the in particular.' When alluding to the argument ensent of the latter to the extension of slavery. of pro-slavery men, that the people have no right They reason in this way : The cotton of the South | to interfere with the relation between master and keeps the wheels of New England enterprise in slave, because the master has a vested right, a otion. Stop the supplies of this staple, and the right of property in his slave, Mr. Breckinridg Yankee capitalists will be ruined; their factories asked, with a solemnity of tone and an earnest mptied, the operatives turned out of employment, ness of spirit which thrilled and awed every list and reduced to starvation. Shut the market of ener, 'does it ever occur to these gentlemen that the South, and Massachusetts cannot dispose of the highest, the holiest, of all rights, is a man's right

her fabrics anywhere. The Southern people to himself?" The utterance of sentiments like these, in won't buy them, and Europe is supplied by her manner so intrepid, by so distinguished a man for her hay. The West will be obliged to gorge as Robert J. Breckinridge, in a Convention in tself with its own pork and wheat, for lack of the heart of Kentucky, composed of one hundred and fifty of the most influential citizens of tha State, scarcely more than three years after the demolition of the press of Cassius M. Clay scarcely more than three months after the unani mous reprobation by the Legislature, of al schemes and views of Emancipation, quickens the blood, kindles the hopes, infuses new life into the energies, of the friends of Humanity everywhere

The practical conclusion to which the Conven tion came, is wise. Had the public mind in Kentucky been sufficiently enlightened on the true mode of Emancipation, it would have been proper to make it an issue in the election of members of the Constitutional Convention; but this condition is yet wanting. A very slow process of Emanci pation, associated with Colonization, is regarded as the only safe one. Had the meeting at Frank fort resolved to make Emancipation a direct ques posed to unite the other Southern States in a tion in the coming election, the battle would have compact for this purpose. But the Constitution | been fought on this particular form of Abolition. would have been a rout; had they succeeded greement or compact with another State, or with their success would have resulted in disappoint ment. Their scheme of Emancipation would cer-

tainly have proved a failure. In resolving, then, to forego the direct submit sion of the question of Emancipation at this time several States." Such an act would not stand a the Convention acted wisely. It simply recom day; the attempt to enforce it would involve war | mends to the friends of Freedom to support candidates in every county of the State, favorable to the incorporation in the new Constitution of provisions for the absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Kentucky, and securing the complete power to the people to enforce and perfect a system of Emancipation. This was the very best ground that could be taken. Enough candidates can be elected, pledged to this policy, at least to hold the balance of power at the Con vention, and, if they be decided and prudent, they can enforce their views. The incorporation of such provisions in the Constitution will arrest at once the growth of Slavery, perpetuate the agitation of the question till the public mind, by protracted and thorough discussion, be prepared for a final disposition of the subject, on such principles as shall be consistent with justice, and conducive to the highest interests of the whole population of Kentucky.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversaries held in New York last week were largely attended, notwithstanding the bad wrongs, are legitimate for any State, but nullifiweather-and worse weather could hardly be. A Northeaster, accompanied with rain, makes New York particularly muddy and uncomfortable.

It is impossible to give in the Era any detaile reports of the speeches delivered in the various neetings. We should need a sheet of double the size, and be compelled to crowd out everything else. Brief notices of the principal societies must

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

The report of the proceedings of this Society are given on our first page. Sickness prevented the attendance of its President, Arthur Tappan and of Judge Jay, the Rev. Henry W. Beecher and Dr. Dowling, who had been selected as speakers. The meeting, however, as will be seen by the report, was highly interesting, the energy of Lewis Tappan, providing for the exigency. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society held its anniversary in the Tab ernacle, Tuesday morning, Mr. Garrison, as usual, presiding. It was well attended, and those present appeared to enjoy themselves greatly. The Treasurer reported the receipts from dona tions, the subscriptions of the Anti-Slavery Standard, and other sources, at \$6,952, and the expen ditures (chiefly for the Standard) at \$6,975. The speakers were, Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, and Fred. Douglass, and their themes were the usual ones-the corruption of the Church the wickedness of the Government, the criminal ity of those who support it. The meetings of the Society for discussion were continued several days, in the Minerva rooms, the largest latitude for the expression of opinion being allowed. The Free Soil Party was severely handled by various speakers.

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Monday evening was the time appointed for the anniversary of this Society. The hall in which it was held was crowded, and powerful addresses were made by Wendell Phillips Dr. Elder, and others. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. George M. Dallas.

Vice Presidents—Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hon. Benjamin F. Porter, of Alabama; Hon. William T. McCoun, of N. Y.; Henry S. Patterson, M. D., of Pennsylvania; T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.

Treasurer—Jacob Harsen, M. D., of New York.
Corresponding Secretaries—Freeman Hunt, Esq.,
and John F. Gray, M. D., of New York.
Recording Secretaries—Hanne Creaker D. not to be disregarded by either the man or the woman. His superior physical strength, and his less refined organization, qualify him specially for those external labors by which the granary is supplied; while upon her, more particularly, devolve the duties of dispensing and regulating the supplies. There is consultation upon every interest; but the execution of the various duties belonging to the external relations of the Household fall more appropriately within his sphere, as the task of ordering its internal condition is

Kentucky; Dr. William Riley, of Maryland; Oliver Johnson, of Ohio.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. The Twenty-Fourth Anniversary was held in the Tabernacle. The Society is flourishing. From the annual report we gather the following particulars: Number of new publications, in English, German, French, Italian, Danish, and Welch. 145; total publications, 1,458, including 254 volames-beside 2,387, in more than one hundred foreign languages. Circulation during the year, 234,409,300 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 4,803,592 volumes; 104,153,674 publications; or, 2,268,410,626 pages. Receipts of the year-in donations, \$94,081.43; from sales, \$164,218.78; balance in treasury last year, \$140.09; total, \$258,440.25.

Expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving, translating, and copy right, \$148,677.46; for presses, \$2,723.56; for colportage, \$58,106.42; remitted to foreign and pagan lands, \$14,000; total, \$258,283.91; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$157.06.

The number of colporteurs in commission, April 1st, was 268; and the statistical tables show that they have visited 341,071 families; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 129,657 families; addressed public meetings or held prayer meetings to the number 12,623; sold 377,258 books; granted to the destitute 98,819 books; and distributed 13,274 Bibles and Testaments furnished by Bible Societies. METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Crosby street. According to the Report, the receipts of the year were \$\$4,045; the expenditures \$102,940-\$18,894 more than the receipts. The missions embraced are those to Liberia, China, Oregon, Controvata, South America, the Indians of our own continent, and the

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. Receipts for the year, \$110,081-greater than a any former year. Expenditures, \$110,207. Publications, Missionary Chronicle, Foreign Missionary, Annual Report, Letters to Children, and Sabbath Schools. New missionaries, 21. Missions in seven general fields of labor-Africa, India, Siam, China, Europe, the Jews, and the Indians. Ministers of the gospel, 49; physicians, 3; licentiate preachers, 2; male and female teachers, 12; carpenter, farmer, &c., 4; native Christian teachers and catechists, not fully reported; schools at most of the stations; churches, 11 printing presses at four stations; the returns o the European missions not included. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

For proceedings of this Society, see our Cor-

THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION This Society held its anniversary on Tuesday

vening, at Broadway Tabernacle, A. G. Phelps, Esq., presiding. From the report presented by Rev. J. B. Pinney, the Secretary, (late Governor of Liberia,) it appeared that the receipts of this branch of the American Colonization Society, for the year, had been \$12,516; while the total receipts of the Parent Society, for the year, exceed-

Under the auspices of the Society, nine vessel with eight hundred and seventy emigrants, have sailed for Liberia. Of these, more than one hundred were Christian communicants of various denominations, seven were preachers of the Gospel; more than thirty had purchased their own freedom by extra industry, at a cost of over \$20,000; and one hundred and three, in one vessel, had learned to read, and thirty to write a decent hand. Upwards of six hundred had been voluntarily emancipated by their owners.

GILBERT BURNET. A writer, "Justitia," in the Era of the 3d

stant, complains of a remark of ours, in an article

on Macaulay's History of England, that Bishop

Burnet has never been regarded as a faithful

chronicler of the events of his time. The only

attempt which he makes to disprove our assertion,

s the citation of a remark, made, we believe, by Joseph John Gurney, commending the Bishop of Salisbury for his usefulness, moderation, and liberality. We are by no means disposed to cavil at this encomium. Gilbert Burnet, in liberality as politician, and tolerance as a churchman, was far in advance of his order and time. It is true in remote localities, utterly unknown to the Exthat he shut out the Catholics from the pale of his charity, and barely tolerated the Dissenters. The idea of entire religious liberty and equality shocked even his moderate degree of sensitiveness. He met Penn at the Court of the Prince of Orange, and, after a long and fruitless effort to convince the Dissenter that the penal laws against the Catholics should be enforced, and allegiance to the Established Church continue the condition of qualification for offices of trust and honor, and that he and his friends should rest contented with simple toleration, he became irritated by the inflexible adherence of Penn to the principle of entire religious freedom. One of the most worthy sons of the Episcopal Church, Thomas Clarkson, alluding to this discussion, says: "Burnet never mentioned him (Penn) afterwards but coldly or sneeringly, or in a way to lower him in the estimation of the reader, whenever he had occasion to speak of him in his History of his own times." He was a man of strong prejudices; he lived in the midst of revolutions, plots, and intrigues; he saw much of the worst side of human nature; and he candidly admits, in the preface to his great work, that he was inclined to think generally the worst of men and parties, and that the reader should make allowance for this inclination, although he had honestly tried to give the truth. Dr. King, of Oxford, in his "Anecdotes of his Own Times," p. 185, says: "I knew Burnet: he was a furious party man, and easily imposed upon by any lying spirit of his faction, but he was a etter pastor than any man who is now seated on the Bishops' bench." The Tory writers-Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and others-have undoubtedly exaggerated the defects of Burnet's narrative while, on the other hand, his Whig commentator, have excused them, on the ground of his avowed and fierce partisanship. Dr. Johnson, in his blunt way, says: "I do not believe Burnet inten tionally lied, but he was so much prejudiced that he took no pains to find out the truth." On the contrary, Sir James Mackintosh, in the Edinburgh Review, speaks of the Bishop as an honest writer, seldom substantially erroneous, though often inaccurate in points of detail; and Macau lay, who has quite too closely followed him in his History, defends him as at least quite as accurate as his contemporary writers, and says that, "in his moral character, as in his intellectual, great blemishes were more than compensated by great excellences." The direct charges of one class of his critics, and the admissions of the other, certainly justify the remark of which "Justitia" complains. No one can, we think, read his entertaining narrative without calling into exercise the allowance which his preface bespeaks.

The manner in which "Justitia" has chose to express his disapprobation of the remark in question might well have justified silence on our part with respect to it; but we have thought it right to give thus briefly our reasons for making it, leaving him to judge whether the language of his note, and the name affixed to it, are altogether in keeping. Confessing that, as "a modern party Abolitionist," our experience has not always been such as to encourage the virtue of forbearance and feeling sensibly, with Macgregor, that "it irks one to be hunted like an otter or a salmon on the shallows by one's own friends and neighbors," it is nevertheless matter of satisfaction to us, that we can still cover with the hardly-stretched mantle of charity the sin of our correspondent's discourtesy.

KREP MATCHES FROM CHILDREN.-The St. Lawence (N. Y.) Republican says that two children in its vicinity, one aged four, and the other three, came to their death from eating the composition of some Lucifer matches which fell into their hands. One died in twenty-four hours after, the

APPOINTMENTS.

When it is considered how many thousand offies must be filled by the Executive at Washington, how many complaints must be listened to, how many applications heard, how many testimonials examined, how many changes made, it is not at all wonderful that the President and his Cabinet should be compelled to devote a very large portion of their time to a consideration of the judicious exercise of the appointing power. And when we recollect how many applications must be rejected, how many people must be mortified, offended, dissaffeted, we should think that the President would rejoice at being relieved of much of the responsibility now imposed upon him.

reighing against the present Administration, because, overlooking the claims of many of the working Whigs, as they are called—that is, the noisy partisans who attach themselves to the fortunes of a candidate, that they may share in his success-it selects in many instances men, who, whatever their other pretensions, are but little known as politicians. We heard a Whig leader say that, so far, several good appointments had been made, if the public service alone were looked to; but the first good political or party appointment was yet to be made. The New York Express warns the President against persistence in such a policy. "If it be continued, it will be as vain," it says, "for a Whig editor or a Whig speaker, to attempt to arouse the Whigs, when their votes are needed, as it would be to print a

Some of the prominent Whig journals are in

shores of the Dead Sea, or in the wilds of Ore-The Richmond Whig, studiously exonerating the President from all blame, by laying the whole responsibility of this policy on the shoulders of his Cabinet officers, remarks, that "the Whigs, not in New York alone, but here and everywhere else, begin to be thoroughly disgusted with this

daily journal or make an oration upon the crusted

course of policy." The Administration will probably yield to such remonstrances. Denounced by the Democratic organs on one side for its proscription, rebuked on the other by the Whigs for its fence policy, it can hardly fail to be driven into a strictly party position, despite all the good intentions of the President. Having been elected by the Whig party, he must yield to its dictation, or be repudiated by it. Such is the law of Partya law founded on the instinct of self-preservation The head of a party who will not use his patronwon distinction in what men are pleased to style age to consolidate its power, will be voted

How much more independent would be the position of a President, were his appointing power limited chiefly to the heads of the bureaus in Washington, and to offices connected with our foreign relations! What a saving of his time. what relief from annoyance and persecution would be effected, were postmasters, marshals. collectors, &c., elective by the People! The tendency of the public mind is evidently to this reform. Says the New York Tribune-

"What now seems to us most practicable, as partial corrective, is the election of postmasters by the People, according to some well-digested system. So of marshals, district attorneys, &c., subject to removal by the President, if they proved disobedient or unworthy."

"And we now," says the Baltimore Sun, and the motion."

It will be recollected that one of the resolutions adopted by the Free Soil men, or Free Democracy, at the Buffalo Convention, insisted upon this policy; and, since then, it has attracted more enerally the attention of the People.

Were this policy adopted-but, unfortunately t cannot be done without an amendment of the Constitution-the public would be served better than it is now. We all know that Federal patherto been used Whig journals now insist that it should be used, the mob spirit has been aroused in the great com to increase the power of a party, by rewarding its mere politicians. If eminent qualifications for office characterized the appointee, so much the better; but fitness and efficiency were not the first requisites. The best recommendation was, unscrupulous party services: these wanting, the highest fitness availed nothing; these proved, the lowest qualifications have been deemed sufficient. Besides, where so many myriads of applica tions are submitted, multitudes by persons living

ecutive, there is room for gross imposition. Many had appointments will be made through ignorance

or misinformation. Let the people of each town or city elect their own postmaster, the people of each State elect their own collector, and so on, and the evils named will in a considerable degree be corrected. True, party spirit, and caucus intrigue may force unworthy men into nomination; but in the long run, faithful and competent officers will be chosen. To doubt this, is simply to question whether Democratic institutions are most favorable to Placards, with the following inflammatory appeal good government. If party spirit and caucus corruption are valid reasons for transferring the appointment of Postmasters, Marshals, Collectors, District Attorneys, &c., from the People to the Executive Power, they are equally valid for depriving the People of the power of electing any officer, and concentrating all power in a monarchical head.

Beside the general considerations in favor of this policy, a special one may be urged upon the friends of State Rights. The election of such officers by the People would diminish greatly the tendency to Centralism, transferring power from the Federal Executive to the People of the States. The subservience into which Mr. Polk's Administration seduced the leaders of the Democratic party in the Free States by a skilful dispensation f patronage, and the readiness with which it brought so large a portion of the Democracy of to the theatre from all parts of the city, and a those States to sustain a policy involving the extension of Slavery, in contempt of all Democratic principles, furnish striking examples of the manner in which the Fcderal Executive may control State politics. The formidable engine in the hands of Mr. Polk was the power of appointing to offices which should be filled by the People

"THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.-The filling of this office has presented a surprise upon general expectation—the gentleman upon whom it has been conferred, Mr. Ewbank, having never been even named in connection with it, so far as our knowledge extends. We readily recognise, how-ever, the fitness of the man to the post. Perhaps there is no man in the country so thoroughly con-versant as Mr. Ewbank with the whole subject of chanical inventions, and therefore so competen o deal accurately with claims and pretens which they are subject. He is even curiously learned in these matters, and will be as much at ome amid the thousand and one mysteries of the Patent Office, as though he had lived in it all his "Mr. Ewbank is a perfect novice, we believe,

in politics. There can have been, therefore, no political motive or influence in his appointment. New York Commercial Advertiser. The appointment of Thomas EWBANK to be

Commissioner of Patents, is creditable to the Administration. He is no politician, but a quiet, anassuming man of science, devoted to the study of mechanics, and familiar with the history of mechanical inventions. We presume he was quite as much surprised at the tender of the appointment, as anybody could be, being no applicant for

THE GERMANS FOR EMANCIPATION.—The Slavery men of Louisville, as we learn from the Expiner, undertook lately to draw the German citizens into the ranks of the pro-slavery party. A neeting was called to effect this object, and was addressed by Mr. Tompeat, who labored hard to convince them of the propriety of such a course. His arguments were received with disapprobation Several persons followed, advocating emancipa tion, so that the attempt of the managers proved a complete failure.

MRS. SWISSHELM, the editor of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, offers one hundred dollars for the best tale, to be sent to her before the first of

TRIAL OF DRAYTON.

We copy the following from the National Intelgencer of last Friday :

" CRIMINAL COURT .- In the case of the United States vs. Daniel Drayton, which came up under a mandate from the Circuit Court, the jury yes-terday, under the instruction of the Court, found the prisoner not guilty. This verdict exonerates the accused from the charge of grand larceny. He remains in prison, and has yet to be tried on the charge of abducting the slaves who were captured in the schooner Pearl. Messrs. Mann and Carisle conducted the prisoner's defence."

It was expected that, according to usage, the Prosecuting Attorney would enter a nolle prosequi on the other indictments, but it is said that he was extremely indignant at the result, and determined to proceed with the other cases He has called to his aid Gen. Walter Jones, one of the most distinguished and influential members of the bar in this place. Much trouble was experienced in empannelling another jury, but, under the direction of the Marshal, a jury was completed on Saturday. We have heard some strong statements about the manner in which the Marshal discharged this duty, but we forbear any remark at present. The country is awaiting with much anxiety the result of the trial, and will rejoice to be assured that the prisoners have had the benefit of every advantage which the law allowed.

For the National Era. DREAMS.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

When the Queen of the Night, to the zenith ascending Was shutting the roses and scattering the dew, And the glittering train on her preser cattending Walked up on the beautiful pavement of blue:

When last the still shadows were closing around me As now o'er this bower of roses they st'al, With visions as witching the quiet time found me, As ever mortality trembled to feel.

I was dreaming of happiness, perfect, unending, Not such as the saints and the martyrs have proved But a heaven of human hearts trustfully blending, A heaven of loving, and living beloved.

I was thinking that earth, that had still been so lonely, In the future an Eden of beauty might be, if I had but one angel to walk with me only, And, friend to me dearest, that angel were thee.

But I know why my soul had such sweet througing fancies, Since here they return not, as lonely I stand— Last night in my heart burned the light of thy glances, And to-night no fond lover is holding my hand!

RIOTS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK The scandalous quarrel between Macready and Forrest has at last resulted in a horrible tumult in New York. Each, in his own country, has

profession. They are heroes of the stage, and, like that class of worthies, generally envious, jealous, and given to low and rancorous rivalries When Forrest was in England, he was hissed at one time, and his performance bitterly denounced by a Mr. Forster, said to be in the interest of Macready, who was charged by the Amer. ican actor with instigating the hostility against him. Subsequently Forrest, at a performance by Macready in Edinburgh, hissed him, "solitary and alone," according to the report of the friends of the hissed, but in company with the audience generally, as the partisans of the hisser

allege. A demoniac feud was the result. The English actor came to this country, and this was the signal for open war between the two heroes. From that time onward, the good people of the country have been annoyed by this miserable quarrel, many of the newspapers filling their columns with the accusations, vindications, and diatribes of the two parties, undertaking the commendable task of arraying the nation under the banner of one or the

other of these rival play actors. The result is, that a petty quarrel between two men, of the least possible importance to society-a quarrel which ought never to have been heard of beyond the purlieus of the Theatre-has mercial metropolis of the nation, and its streets drenched with blood.

Mr. Macready, after a tour through the South ern States, having returned to New York, was engaged at the Astor Place Opera House till the 31st of this month, and last Monday night week was appointed for his first appearance. Forrest was playing the same night at another theatre in the city, but while his performance went off without disturbance, his partisans assailed his rival, drove him by violence from the stage in the middle of the play, and broke up the audience Mac ready determined to abandon his engagement and leave the country at once, but several distin guished gentlemen of New York sent bim a card, assuring him that the conduct of the rioters would not be sustained by the community, and urging him to change his purpose. He did so, and Thursday evening was fixed for his re-appearance. Meantime a pamphlet vindicating him against the charges of Forrest was circulated throughout the city, but the rioters were not to be checked were posted in all the streets:

"Working men, shall Americans or English ule in this city? The crew of the British steam er have threatened all Americans who shall dar to express their opinions this night at the Eng-lish aristocratic Opera House. We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men Working men! Freemen! Stand by your lawful rights! American Committee." The result is told in the following despatch

from New York:
"New York, May 11-A. M. "The excitement throughout the city yester-day, in regard to the difficulty between Messrs Macready and Forrest, was of such a character as to indicate a repetition of the disorderly proceedings of Monday night. At as early as half-past six o'clock in the evening, persons began to assemble around the Astor Place Opera House, where

it was announced that Macready was to appear.
"At 7 o'clock, crowds were wending their wa half-past 7, thousands were in the street fronting the theatre, and a tremendous rush to gain admittance was made. Tickets sufficient to fill the house were sold in a few minutes, and soon the building was packed from pit to dome, comprising all classes of our population.
"At S o'clock, the curtain rose, and the ap-

pearance of the first performer on the stage was greeted with an outburst of hisses, groans, and cheers, similar to those which interrupted the performance on Monday night.

"The first persons arrested were four young men, who were locked up in a room under the

men, who were locked up in a room under the lower tier of boxes. In this apartment there were gas lights hung, and the prisoners, scraping up some shavings, pieces of wood, &c., set fire to them. When the policemen opened the door, the place was full of smoke, but the officers speedily extinguished the fire. Showers of stones now assailed the windows of the theatre, and news came from the street that Edward Z. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, was leading the mob outside

"The chief of the police immediately ordere his arrest. Volley after volley of paving stones continued to be discharged against the windows, and finally the glass was all smashed to pieces. Great alarm at this juncture prevailed among the audience, and the ladies, seven in number, who had until this moment preserved their equanimity, now became alarmed, and shifted their seats to parts of the house not in range with any of the rindows.

"A troop of horse then turned from Broadway into Astor Place, and rode through the crowd the Bowery, receiving showers of stones and mis-siles on their way. Their horses became unman-ageable, and the troop left the ground a few minites afterwards.
"The National Guards then made their ap-

pearance on the ground, and attempted to force a passage through the crowd to the theatre. The mob hissed and hooted, and finally attacked them mob hissed and hooted, and finally attacked them with stones. The company was thrown into disorder, and retired into Broadway, when they rallied and made another attempt to reach the theatre, where they were hissed and pelted with stones, as before. They, however, succeeded in reaching the desired point, and then endeavored to force a line on the sidewalk. While doing so, five or six of them were felled to the ground by paving stones, and taken into the theatre in a state of insensibility. Captain Pond was one of those injured, and the next officer in command said to the Sheriff, who was on the ground, that, if he did not get orders to fire, himself and his men would abandon the street. Accordingly that officer directed the company to fire a round over the heads of the people. This, however, was without effect; the people continuing to pelt them with stones, as before. An order was then given to fire at the crowd, which was done, two men falling—one shot through the arm, the other falling-one shot through the arm, the other

lead after the volley.
"The mob then retreated a short distance, but
"The mob then retreated with greater vigor dead after the volley.

"The mob then retreated a short distance, but "The mob then retreated a short distance, but rallied and renewed the attack with greater vigor talled and renewed the attack with greater vigor talled and renewed the several more. After military, which wounded several more. After military, which wounded several more. After military and pothis, the crowd retreated, and the military and pothis, the crowd retreated, and the military and pothis street at both ends of Aster Place, to prevent a seriest at both ends of Aster Place, to prevent a connection between Broadway and the Bowery. Major General Sanford then issued orders for more troops, and two brass pieces, loaded with grape, to be placed in front of the theatre, as it grape, to be placed in front of the theatre, as it themselves and renew the attack. Additional themselves and renew the attack. Additional troops soon after reached the scene of disorder, and cannon, loaded with grape, were placed in readiness, in case of a renewal of the attack.

"Various are the reports of the number of kill-

readiness, in case of a renewal of the attack.

"Various are the reports of the number of killed and wounded, but not less than twenty-five to fifty can be the actual number. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city. The hospital and station-houses are filled with the friends of the wunded and dead."

f the wounded and dead." These atrocious proceedings admit neither excuse nor palliation. The mob had no more right to drive Macready from the stage, than it had to break up any one of the anniversaries then in progress in that city. License it in one case, and you annihilate all law. The same mob that would stone a theatre, would sack a church. Macready was but exercising rights guarantied by the laws-laws stamped with the sovereignty of the People. To outrage his rights was to insult and deny their sovereignty. No matter who the person may be whose legal rights are assailed by violence, be he native or foreigner, rich or poor, popular or obnoxious, Society owes him protection, and can secure itself only by shielding his rights. Cost what it may, though the exercise of its mightiest, most terrible energies should become necessary, that protection should be granted. Better exterminate a mob, than permit it to triumph-for its triumph involves the extermi-

nation of Society. In New York, especially, the law should manifest its power. A city so thronged with a heterogeneous population, crowded every year by foreigners, too many of them men of desperate fortunes and ungovernable appetites, requires a watchful, powerful, prompt police, as a safeguard against anarchy. One cannot help observing that the two abominable elements that made this mob formidable, were hatred of the rich, and hatred of the English. The passions of the poor, the antipathies of race, were invoked-and, if we mistake not, it will be found that many beside Americans were active in this villanous tumult.

The city was in a state of terrible agitation the next day. A public meeting of all citizens opposed to the destruction of human life was called, to meet in the Park at six o'clock in the evening, the movement being projected by those who had no scruples about breaking the heads of the officers of the law and orderly citizens engaged in maintaining the peace. A great multitude assembled and listened to inflammatory harangues from Mike Walsh and Captain Rynders. Meantime the Mayor, with commendable spirit, announced by proclamation his purpose to suppress violence and enforce law and protect property, with the whole civil and military power of the county. The most efficient preparations were made to guard against another attack.

The following account of the movements on Friday night is given by the Courier of Saturday: "Throughout the day the scene of the melan-"Throughout the day the scene of the metan-choly occurrences of Thursday evening was visit-ed by crowds of people, among whom were many ladies. The troops had been withdrawn at day-break, and, though a large detachment of the po-lice were on the spot, it was kept out of sight within the house, the doors and windows of which

seemed hermetically sealed.
"The knots of people assembled here were of "The knots of people assembled here were of various character, apparently assembled by curiosity only, and the events of the past twenty-four hours were discussed as quietly as could be expected. As evening approached, however, the character of the crowd changed; the ladies disappeared in the country of t

peared entirety, and boys and idlers were displac-ed by noisy or grumbling malcontents.

"At about six o'clock, large bodies of police ap-proached from different quarters and entered the building, and in half an hour the troops began to come upon the ground. By a quarter past seven, dense and noisy crowds occupied Broadway from Eighth street to far below the New York Hotel, and the wide space at the corners of the Bowery, Eighth street, Astor Place, and Fourth avenue. Then the forces, civil and military, began to take possession of the ground and to assume their assigned positions. This was done by troops of dragoons, of which arm there was a large force upon the ground. They walked their horses slowly down upon the mob, being preceded by strong detachments of the police, who with some difficulty dislodged the rowdies. This was done until the following positions were occupied: the corner of Broadway and Waverley Place, both corner of Broadway and Waverley Place, both streets; the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, both streets; Lafayette Place, near Vauxhall Garden; and the wide open space on the Bowery formed by the junction of that street with Eighth street and Astor Place.

"At each of these points, so strong a force was posted as to make it impregnable in itself, save by regular military attack by a body of equal numbers and greater bravery than that which held it. The disposition was as follows:

"First, a double row of police men across the street; next, two bodies of infantry, stretching, each also in double lines, across the street, and supported by a detachment of cavalry, facing in-

supported by a detachment of cavalry, facing inward; and behind all a twelve-pound howitzer, loaded with grape and canister. A piece raked each of the streets named. At the eastern end of the Opera House, two howitzers were placed, commanding the wide space before mentioned. We would here remark, that in no instance was any other than the civil force brought in direct contact with the mob.
"Owing to this admirable disposition of the

forces and their overwhelming numbers, no disturbance of any consequence took place.

"At one time, the mob assumed a threatening attitude in Broadway, near Waverley Place, and during the greater part of the evening the Bowery was in an uproar, and the forces there were stoned. At half-past eight, an onset was made here by the mob, but it soon proved futile, and five arrests were made. Some of these men had large paving stones slung in their handkerchiefs, with which they endeavored to knock the dra-goons from their horses. About nine o'clock, a soldier in Broadway accidentally dropped his mus-ket, which went off. The effect was remarkable. He was in the second line, which was standing at ease. Instantly every officer and man sprang to his post, and the mob fled down Broadway and Waverley Place with the greatest precipitation.
At this time there were but from two to five hundred people at any of the stations, except the Bowery.

crected in Ninth street, near Fourth avenue, the forces having been pushed thus far. From this time some fight was shown, and two of the dragoons were brought in wounded with stones—one in the eye and the other severely in the head. They received immediate care from Dr. Sayre, General Sanford's staff surgeon, and his assistants, who all showed the greatest attention to the few placed under their care and were memorared. few placed under their care, and were prepared for the most serious operations if they should be

ecessary. "At about ten o'clock the barricade was carried by detachments of the 13th and 15th divisions of police. A marble-yard on the corner of the Bowery and Astor Place, which was filled with riotery and Astor Place, which was filled with riot-ers, whom it furnished with missiles, was also car-ried by the 17th division of police; and last, the flat roofs of some houses on the corner of the Bow-ery and Eighth street, from which the rioters hurled stones at the troops, were taken. All these movements were handsomely done by the police, who conducted themselves admirably during the whole evening.

whole evening.
"At half-past ten, Colonel Wetmore, by re-"At half-past ten, Colonel Wetmore, by request of General Sanford, amid a shower of stones, ordered the mob in the Bowery to retire, or the troops should charge. The mob instantly retired. They, however, solaced themselves by building a large bonfire, probably with the hope of raising an alarm. The police then charged upon the mob, drove them down the Bowery, and made many arrests; and, about twelve o'clock, no mob of any consequence being in sight at either of the positions, and all being quiet, we left, heartily rejoicing that apprehended bloodshed had been averted by such thoughtful and irresistible measures.

averted by such thoughtful and irresistible measures.

"Sixty additional arrests were made—all of mature men, save in one instance, that of a boy of mineteen or twenty."

Thus terminated one of the most infamous mobs that have disgraced the country; and what lover of the peace and order of society does not rejoice at the complete overthrow of the ruffians who would have substituted Anarchy for Law?

It is said by some, that the Mayor ought to have prohibited the performance, and closed the theatre on Thursday night: that would have allayed the excitement, and the mob would have allayed the excitement, and the mob would have allayed the excitement, and the mob would have

through the right cheek. Another was found dispersed. When has a mob ever been appear by concession to its demands? He had no right to stop the performance, or shut the theatre; the mob had no right to require it. To have yielded to the demand, would have been an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the mob; and what next would have been its demand? What press would it have turned its vengeance against What obnoxious society or individual assailed What religious or benevolent anniversary broken

> Bitter lamentations are sent forth over the innocent who fell victims to the stray shot of the military. It is cause for regret that the unoffending should ever suffer. The grief of mourning relatives and friends demands our heart-felt sympathy. But who are the murderers? The ruffians who attempted to subvert the foundations of order in a city of half a million of inhabitants, and subject every man, woman, and child in it to the brutal sway of a mob. For whatever consequences followed-for the employment of military force, for the horrible loss of life, for the falling of the few innocent with the many guilty-

> they, THEY are responsible. We should like to see those who are so grieved at the loss of life in the mob, show some feeling for the sufferings endured by the conservators of the peace. Policemen were knocked down and mutilated with all sorts of missiles, soldiers were carried off, badly or fatally wounded, and General Sanford was three times exposed to the murderous aim of a scoundrel, who attempted to take his life. Not until after they had endured such usage as this, and it became evident that they must use their arms, or abandon the ground and give the city up to a gang of desperadoes, was the

> rder given to fire. We are sick of the whining sentimentality that has no tears except for the villains who would prey upon their fellow men, and reserves its curses for the officers of the law and peace-loving citizens, who risk their lives in defence of their

THE FREE DEMOCRACY ON THE WESTERN RESERVE, OHIO.

The division among the Free Soil members o the last Legislature of Ohio, and the unpleasant feelings growing out of it, encouraged the Old Hunkers of both parties in attempts to break up the Free Soil organization, and bring back its adherents to their party allegiance. The pressure on those who had been Whigs was peculiarly heavy. Every device was put in play to revive their old antipathies, and alienate them from their new friends. We observed, however, with pleasure, that the Western Reserve Chronicle, Elyria Courier, Ohio Star, Painesville Telegraph, and Ashtabula Sentinel, remained firm and independent, and from this fact we inferred that the Free Soil men were resolved to maintain their position.

A call was issued for a meeting of the Free Democracy of the Western Reserve, to be held at Cleveland, on the 2d of May, with a view to bury all animosities, and unite heart to heart in the great work of delivering the country from the curse of Slavery. The proceedings are published in the True Democrat, of Cleveland, which, under the auspices of Mr. Vaughan, is devoted to Liberty and Union. The Convention utterly disappointed all the plotters who had been seeking the disorganization of the Free Soil men. The spirit of discord was allayed, mutual confidence was restored, and a series of judicious resolutions was adopted, furnishing a ground for united effort in the promotion of a noble cause. E. B. Woodbury, of Ashtabula county, was chosen President, A. Phelps, of Geauga, C. Bradburn, of Cuyahoga, Joel Townshend, of Lorain, and F. T. Parish, of Erie, were appointed Vice Presidents, and T. Bolton, of Cuyahoga, and J.

F. Asper, of Trumbull, Secretaries. i T. Tappan, of Franklin, and J. Garrard of Hamilton, on invitation, took seats as honorary members. On motion of the Hon. R. Hitchcock, a committee of one from each county represented, was appointed, to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and J. R. Giddings was chosen chairman. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Hon. J. R. Giddings, Ashtabula; E. Wade, Cuyahoga; O. P. Brown, Geauga; Joseph Fowler, Erie; H. Pauker, Lorain; Isaac Moore, Lake G. W. Tyler, Medina; L. S. Sherman, Ashtabua; J. F. Asper, Trumbull; E. T. Tappan, Frankin; J. Garrard, Hamilton.

Mr. Giddings, from this Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimous ly adopted;

"Resolved, That the Free Democracy of the Western Reserve will firmly adhere to the principles proclaimed at Buffalo, August 10, and at Columbus, December 29, 1848.

Resolved, That, discarding all alliance with any

Resolved, That, discarding all alliance with any other party, we will court a union with all men upon these principles for the sake of Freedom.

Resolved, That, as eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty, we will trust no man who is not openly and avoncedly in act and in word for freedom; and that we cannot, under these circumstances, support any party, or the President of any party, who is not thus acres and decided.

who is not thus open and decided.

Resolved, That the President's appointment to offices of those members of Congress who lent their votes and official influence to support the slave trade in the District of Columbia, leaves no reasonhumanity.

Resolved, That those members of Congress from

Resolved, That those members of Congress from Ohio who exerted their influence to pass laws paying for slaves, and sustaining the slave trade in the District of Columbia, by voting to reconsider Gott's Resolution, degraded themselves, dishonored the State, and proved traitors to the cause of

Resolved, That we are unable to draw any distinction in the turpitude of those who traffic in the bodies of men, and those who, by their official acts, sanction the law which authorizes such traffic.

acts, sanotion the law which authorizes such traffic.

Resolved, That we are for free speech, and that
to enjoy it, and allow it to be enjoyed on all subjects, we would uphold, in essentials unity, in
non-essentials liberty, in all things charity.

Resolved, That we cannot allow the simple assertion of general principles, however fixed as
facts, or grand as truths, to be made, without offering them in detail; and that, therefore, we do
here and now solemnly promise our united strength
to each other and to the country, in support of
these cardinal doctrines: No more Slave Territory—the entire separation of the Federal Government from the support of Slavery.

Resolved, That the existing controversey relative to the law dividing Hamilton county, and all
other questions of a mere partisan or temporary
nature, are of minor importance, and ought not to
be subjects of strife, or tests of fidelity, with men
pledged to the great principles of human Freedom.

Resolved, That the Repeal of the Black Laws
was a triumph which freemen should rejoice over,
and that our heartiest thanks are due to those
who achieved it.

Resolved. That we hail with joy the adoption by

who achieved it.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the adoption by Resolved, That we hail with joy the adoption by our Legislature of incipient measures for the amendment of our State Constitution, and that we cordially recommend to our friends decided and efficient efforts to make a new Constitution, free from mere partisan bias, true to the great principles of Liberty, based on the cardinal doctrines of Republicanism, and adapted to the present and future wants of the people of our noble State.

Resolved, In a spirit of trust, and a just regard to the source of all political power, that we owe it to ourselves to make all responsibility as direct to the people as possible; and that, acting on this principle, the people should decide whether the Constitution to be framed shall not become the fundamental Law of Ohio.

fundamental Law of Ohio.

Resolved, That the unity of the party and its harmonious action throughout the State, demand a central organ.

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that Messrs. Tappan and Garrard propose establishing a paper at Columbus, and that we commend it to the hearty support of the Free-Soilers of the State.

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend to the Free Democracy of the various counties on the Reserve, an early, efficient, and thorough organization, preparatory to the ensuing State and County election.

the following resolution, which was adopted by

" Resolved, That J. R. Giddings, the steadfast man of Right, and defender of Justice, has won new success for the cause of Freedom, and for new success for the cause of Freedom, and for himself a wide and more enviable renown: That Joseph M. Root has acted with a like noble pur-pose, and kindred spirit: And that in Salmon P. Chase we recognise an able and tried champion of Liberty; and that we hail with satisfaction his election to the United States Senate.

Mr. Giddings, being called upon by the Convention, now came forward and responded in an loquent and efficient manner.

Doctor Townshend and J. C. Vaughan, upon the call of the Convention, responded in short and pertinent speeches. The following gentlemen were appointed a

Committee of Thirteen, to make the necessary arrangements for the Ordinance Convention of July 13th. B. Rouse, Chairman, B. Stedman, W. A. Otis, D. Baldwin, J. Lyman, James Proudfoot, P. Case, J. E. Carey, Thomas Brown, James Wade, and

. D. Griswold. J. F. Asper, of Trumbull, offered the following esolution, which was adopted by acclamation : " Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the True Democrat, of this city; and in its able and talented editor, J. C. Vaughan, Esq., we recognize a MAN having at heart the true interests of Humanity; and we here pledge said paper the confidence and support of the Free Democracy of

the Western Reserve." The Convention was subsequently addressed in an enthusiastic style by Eli T. Tappan, A. G. Riddle, and Messrs. Giddings and Vaughan, and then adjourned.

The True Democrat remarks: We congratulate our readers on the enthusiwe congratulate our readers on the entaus-astic and thorough union of Free-Soilers. The Convention held yesterday set its seal upon it. Our friends met and parted with a determination to countenance nothing and know nothing but the

"J. R. Giddings spoke with triumphant elo-quence, and was greeted as the old soldier of Free-dom should be. He spoke as we like to hear men speak—boldly, truthfully. He was for Union for the sake of Liberty. We shall hereafter give the leading points of the speech."

It will be observed, that the Convention cordially seconded the movement for a grand Convention by the Free Democracy of the Northwest, on the 13th day of July, in honor of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. We hope the call will be immediately issued, and the Public be notified, at as early a moment as possible, of the cessary preparations.

RUM AND CRIME.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper, May 2d, furnishes strong testimony as to the effects of the

spirit ration in our ships of war: "In the Circuit Court, yesterday, pending the suit of Dinsman vs. Wilkes, charging the latter, as commander of the exploring expedition, with malice, Capt. Hudson said that the difficulties on shipboard resulted from the spirit ration; and to-day, the Rev. Jared L. Elliott testified that ne-tenths of the crimes were to be attributed t

No doubt of it. The sailor on shipboard, if sober, is almost always orderly and peaceably inclined. Rum makes him reckless; the lash is then applied, he is degraded, becomes desperate, and fit for any crime. Abolish the spirit ration, forbid the lash, treat him like a human being. and in his leisure moments, if he be allowed any, give him the benefit of a well-furnished Library, and there will be no danger of insubordination

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN.

JAMES VINCENT, of Galesburgh, Knox county, Illinois, writes to us, April 18th, as follows: "I have by me a copy of the Bible printed in the old English Black Letter, translated by JOHN

Tindale, bearing date A. D. 1549.

"It is not known that there are more that three copies preserved, perfect or imperfect; and from the Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, by William Thomas Lowndes, I find that they are in the Lambeth and the Bodleian libraries and in the British Museum. It is not known that there is one in the United States."

Mr. Vincent has recently brought his copy from Europe, and, urged by necessity, he is willing to part with it. It is in a good state of preservation from 1st Genesis to Chapter 9th of Hebrews, and its value he rates at \$200.

FREE-Soilers in Michigan. - The Free Soil men do not seem to be united in Michigan. A State Convention has been called, to meet on the 20th of June, but the Van Buren Democrats do not sustain it. While the Michigan Liberty Press, the former organ of the Liberty Party in that State, supports it, other papers, that opposed Cass, insist upon the policy of a re-union of the Democratic Party, on Free Soil principles. They wish, if possible to follow the example set by their brethren in Wisconsin, but the Liberty Party men, at least those who were formerly Whigs, wish to stand independently.

Marseilles for Civita Vecchia, General Oudinot issued a proclamation, in which he tells his troops that the Government, being resolved to maintain in all quarters of the globe their old and legitimate influence, would not allow the destinies of the Italian people to be at the mercy of a foreign Power, or a party which is but a minority. It has confided to its charge (said he) the French flag for us to cloak in the Roman Territory as a striking symbol of our sympathies.

The Government has appropriated five hundred thousand francs to guard against the spread of the cholera. During the last six months, the cholera has attacked fourteen departments, and fallen on not sustain it. While the Michigan Liberty Press,

Our country friends who have bees and children, will do well to remember the following simple remedy for the sting of a bee:

"Take a small piece of common indigo blue, moisten it with water, and rub it with the finger to a soft paste. This applied to the wound affords almost instantaneous relief. It is equally effective for the sting of the humble-bee."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES. NEW YORK. May 10, 1849.

The American Bible Society held its thirty-third anniversary on Thursday, Hon. Theodore Fre-linghuysen presiding. The meeting was opened with an address from the President, and reading from the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

from the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Hewitt.

From the report, prosented by Rev. Dr. Brigham, it appeared that, during the thirty-three years of its existence, the Society has issued 2,510,610 Bibles, and 13,836,530 Testaments—making sixteen million three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and forty copies. The issues for the last year have been—of Bibles, 205,307; of Testaments, 359,419. Total for the year, 564,726. year, 564,726.

The receipts of the Society for the year have

The receipts of the Society for the year have been \$251,870.

During the year, a Choctaw New Testament has been printed, and the Gospel of Luke, for West Africa, in the Grebo language. A Danish Bible has also been prepared, and a New Testament with Danish and English in parallel columns; another likewise, of similar character, in Dutch and English, and a third in German and English. These are designed for young immigrants who may wish to learn the English language.

In addition to extensive distributions in the older States and Territories, about twelve thou-

In addition to extensive distributions in the older States and Territories, about twelve thousand copies of the Scriptures have, the past year, been sent to Oregon and California—being granted, on request, to military officers, to various missionaries, and to forty companies organized for mining and other purposes.

For circulating the Scriptures in France, ten thousand dollars in cash has been remitted, in accordance with the last year's resolution. Further applications for similar aid have recently been received from France, Syria, Turkey, India, Persia, Africa, and China—amounting to \$27,131—which the Board are exceedingly anxious to meet with promptitude. In some of the oldest portions of our own country, where explorations and supplies have been made, once, twice, or thrice, within the last twenty years, there is again found, on recent examination, an alarming deficiency. In some districts, one family in eight has been found without the Bible; in others, one in five. Each of the eleven hundred auxiliaries, therefore, that has not made a survey within a few years, should

of the eleven hundred auxiliaries, therefore, that has not made a survey within a few years, should enter promptly on the work, and see to it that no one in their vioinity is without the Bread of Life.

The crowded assembly, amounting to perhaps three thousand, was addressed by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Rev. E. S. Porter, Hon. Luther Bradish, and Rev. Drs. Cox, Durbin, Bacon, and Poor. We cannot, in justice to the speakers, attempt even an outline of their eloquent remarks. Let a single fact, showing the need of Divine light in the trying hour, suffice:

Dr. Cox stated, with thrilling interest, a private conversation he had with a gentleman of revate conversation he had with a gentleman of renown, (whose name he would not mention,) just before going to his account. "As for the Bible,"

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for said Convention."

O. P. Brown, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, (Mr. Giddings not in session,) reported the following resolution, which was adopted by "Law and plate!"

said the sage, "it may be true—I do not know." What then, it was asked, are your prospects? He replied in whispers, which indeed were thunders, "Very dark—very dark." But have you no light from the Bible? "Perhaps not," he replied, "that it is now to all the many to late!"

So true it is, in every such case-"Scripture is still a trumpet to his fears.
What none can prove a forgery, may be true;
What none but bad men wish exploded, must
That scruple checks him. Riot is not loud
Or drunk enough to drown it. In the midst
Of laughter, his compunctions are sincere,
And he above the computer of the service of the s

A STATE CONVENTION of the Free Democracy of Vermont will be held at Montpelier on the 31st instant, to nominate candidates for State officers, and transact such other business as may be deem-

Col. J. J. McKAY, Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina, has declined being a candidate for reelection. He has been one of the most useful, steady members of that body.

For the National Era. LIFE'S PURPOSE.

BY MISS MARTHA JACOBS.

What do we live for? Life is not a dream-We glide not down a calm and waveless atream No! breaking waves dash high on every side; Would we be heroes, we must stem the tide. Oh! ye who on this wave so tranquilly Are drifting onward to Eternity, Up and be doing, ere it is too late—Work out a Destiny in spite of Fate.

Fule is the brave heart's plaything—not its lord. Had all felt this, how many souls had soared To light and freedom, that e'en yet remain Wearing the weary bondage of their chain! Say, would'st thou leave a monument sublime Build then a lighthouse on the shore of Time; Thy brother, tempest-tossed, alone, afar, Shall hall its radiance us a guiding star.

God gave us Life—to him it must return; But ere we yield the spirit, which doth burn— A spark of Deity—oh! here must we Carve out the model of the Life to be. Carve out the model of the Life to be.

Earth is a battle-field—the Right and Wrong
Forever have contended, fierce and strong;
And thou must be a "here in the strife?"—
For this great purpose God hath given Life.
Gird thee, my brother, for the conflict high;
Put on the armor, ne'er to lay it by;
Hope not for rest or pause, dream not of peace,
Until in victory the warfare cease.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS. The steamer Hibernia reached Boston on Saturday morning. We avail ourselves of the Telegraphic report of her news, as forwarded to the

graphic report of her news, as forwarded to the New York press.

The British Parliament, it is said, has sealed the fate of the navigation laws. A majority of sixty-one has been obtained upon a third reading of the bill in the House of Commons, and it is not likely to be rejected by the Lords.

The ship Emigrant, from the United States for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, has been made a prize, and sent into the port of Copenhagen.

Father Matthew will positively sail for New York. in the ship Ashburton, on the 22d May.

York, in the ship Ashburton, on the 22d May. FRANCE. It is said that M. Napoleon Bonaparte has been recalled, or rather dismissed, from Madrid. Cer-tain it is that he was known to be on his way to Paris. M. Napoleon is reported to have protested against the suicidal intentions of France in the affairs of Rome. The Journal des Debats announces that the French Minister at Turin has been instructed by his Government to reject the

terms of peace attempted to be enforced by Marshal Radetzky. It adds, that orders have been forwarded to the Sardinian Admiral Albini to re-main in the Adriatic until the existing difficulties have been removed.

In the Assembly, on the 23d, the bill for the indemnifying the proprietors of slaves in the French Colonies passed its second reading. The bill allows six millions of francs in the five per one allows six millions of frances in the neeper-cent. rentes and six millions of frances in money— one-eighth part of the six millions of rentes which goes to the colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the island of Bourbon, is to go to the establish-ment of a bank in each of these colonies.

The sitting of the 24th was entirely occupied in considering the bill introduced by General Lamoriciere for the organization of the army—he proposes to abolish draining by conscription, and to make every one liable to military service.

M. Frapold, the envoy extra of the Roman Republic, has presented a protest to the Government against the expedition to Civita Vecchia. He declares that his Government was willing to accept the mediation of France, and the fact was made heaven to the France, Government on the 12th

the mediation of France, and the fact was made known to the French Government on the 12th. The only answer he got was that France could not negotiate with what did not exist; that Rome, so far as France was concerned, was the Pope; that France interposed to prevent too violent a revolution, in order that the principle of separation might be applied as largely as possible in the administration of the State.

Fears continue to be expressed as to the fidelity of the army, among which the spirit of socialism is affirmed to prevail more extensively than is generally admitted. As evidence of this fact, it is stated that the 9th regiment of Light Infantry and the 52d regiment of the Line were ordered to

and the 52d regiment of the Line were ordered to quit Paris on the 22d, at four hours' notice, in consequence of some appearance of disaffection. Just before the squadron got under weigh from Marseilles for Civita Vecchia, General Oudinot

cholera. During the last six months, the cholera has attacked fourteen departments, and fallen on 4,500 persons, 2,500 of whom have died. In 1832, the cholera raged in seventy departments, and there were lost 18,000 inhabitants. Cholera cases are disappearing in the hospitals of Paris. The number of new cases reported from the 20th to the 23d instant amount to 187.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA. DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

The town of Kolding, which lies about a mile and a half from the frontier of Schleswig, and ten from the frontier of Fredoupa, was taken by the Schleswig troops on the 20th April. There was much fighting in the streets before the town was evacuated by the Danes, and the city suffered much from fire. Steps had been taken to induce Leopold, King of the Belgians, to act the part of mediator. Whether he will or not accept this office is not yet known. At the last accounts, the Danes were assembling in large numbers on the heights beyond Kolding. heights beyond Kolding.

PRUSSIA.

It was rumored at Berlin, on the 17th, that the King of Prussia had determined to accept the imperial crown, on condition that the acceptance of the Constitution should be suspended until after its revision, at the sitting of the Chambers on the 22d. A resolution accepting the Constitution as it stands, was strongly opposed by Count Brandenburg, in the name of the Government, alleging that the alteration made on the second reading at Frankfort rendered it impossible for Prussia to accept it unconditionally. The resolution was, however, carried by a majority of 179 to 159. PRUSSIA. AUSTRIA.

The Austrians have been again defeated in a general battle, and Welden, the best general in the Austrian service, as he has been called, has not been more successful against the Magyars than was his predecessor. On the 20th, Welden concentrated all his forces, withdrawing even the carrient from Pesth and from the camp in the concentrated all his forces, withdrawing even the garrison from Pesth and from the camp in the neighborhood of Ofen, for the purpose of making a general combined attack upon the Hungarian forces, Welden attacking them in the front, and Jellachich and Schlisk taking them in flank and rear. This grand combined attack took place on the 20th and 21st, at Gran, and ended in the complete defeat of Welden. The necessity at the states. rear. This grand combined attack took place on the 20th and 21st, at Gran, and ended in the complete defeat of Welden. The accounts state that the Austrians were driven back, with the loss of 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners, and that they had been compelled to raise the siege of Comorn. It is rumored in Paris, that a murderous engagement has taken place under the walls of Comorn, in which Gorgey had defeated the Austrians, that the latter had evacuated Pesth, and that the Hungarians were under the walls of Vienna. It was reported at Vienna, on the 19th, that an insurrection had broken out at Cracow. As an offest to the foregoing, it is asserted by the Vienna correspondent of the Constitutional Zeitung, writing under date April 20, 9 P. M., that the Hungarians were totally defeated near Giron, their loss in prisoners being 2,000.

The Ross Gazette states that 40,000 Russians had entered Montravia. They bring the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to that of Olmuts, to the question of on what condition Prussia would place her diplomatic and material resources at the disposition of the Austrian Government? It is said that the abandonment by Austria of all influence in the Danubian principalities is the price demanded by Russia for services.

ITALY.

The nation is trimpulant at Flavance and the

ation of the republican chief, and the approach of the Tuscan reactionary troops to that city. The authority of the Grand Duke appears to have been established everywhere in Tuscany, except at Leghorn. There the populace were exceedingly turbulent, had shut the gates, barricaded the streets, and expressed a full determination to defend the town to the last extremity. Avezana has arrived at Rome, for which city the legion of the Garibaldi is in full march, to protect it against the French entering Rome. The Provisional Government will retire to Ancona,

SARDINIA.

There is an interruption of the negotiations

kept constantly standing on its cover, because it doubtless does more than any other one thing to doubtless does more than any other o

There is an interruption of the negotiations between Sardinia and Austria, as carried on at Milan, between the envoys sent to negotiate a treaty. The conditions required hitherto by Austria were such that Piedmont could not listen to. They were—lst. The joint occupation of Alessandria, after she should have reduced her army. 2d. The payment of 226,000,000, equal to £5,000,000. 3d. That King Victor Emmanuel should of his own authority modify the statutes in respect to the law of election, and put down the liberty of the press; in a word, violate the Constitution which he had sworn to a few days constitution which he had sworn to a few days ago. These conditions, especially the last, rendered it impossible to make any advance on the pending negotiation; but suddenly Austria has altered her tone, and her plenipotentiary has directed the plenipotentiary to adjourn negotiation for a fortnight, and then convene a Congress at Verona, to which France and England will be invited to send agents. It is guaracted that the vited to send agents. It is suspected that the cause of this desire is that Austria wishes to gain time to send 30,000 of her Italian army to assist her forces in Hungary. The Piedmontese Min-istry have already directed that the provisions and armament of Alessandria should be continued with the utmost activity, and that a camp of 40,000 men should be formed under the protection of the cannon of the fortress, and of the line extending between it and Geneva. They have now given fresh directions to the War Department to pre-pare for the immediate resumption of hostilities, as for an event likely to crush the Sardinian fleet

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION .- The remaining elections for the next Congress take place as follows:

North Carolina, Aug. 2
Tennessee, Aug. 2.
Alabama, Aug. 6.
Indiana, Aug. 6.
Iowa, Aug. 6.

Maryland, Oct. 3.
Louisiana, Nov. 5.
Mississippi, Nov. 5.
Texas, Nov. 5.
Massachusetts, (one version of the control of the co Iowa, Aug. 6. Kentucky, Aug. 6. cancy,) May.

CINCINNATI, May 14-2 P. M. The Cholera decreasing—The Report of the Board of Health, &c.

There is every evidence to-day that the cholera is abating in this city. The number of new cases for the twenty-four hours up to Sunday at noon, was forty-six, with seven deaths; whilst for the twenty-six hours up to noon to-day, the number of new cases has been but twenty, with three deaths. We have also intelligence that there is a lecrease in the number of cases and deaths at

For the National Era.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE-No. 3. The war system, trumpeted into some sort of repute by the interested few, kept going by means of armed peace establishments, ever preparing, always recruiting, not only prevents the accumulation of wealth, but it also prevents a just distribution of what has already been acquired. By withdrawing men from labor, by killing them off in the creating the series in the field by all size of the series in the field by all size of the series in the series in the series in the series of the serie the camp or in the field, by alluring young men from lucrative employments by the hope of office, by spreading idleness and vice in the community, various other ways, it retards producti Still, the great charge against the system, so far as property is considered, is not that it prevents production, but that it promotes inequality in the distribution. While the men who earn the money grow poor, the army and navy pets grow rich as Crossus. The common soldier agrees to kill and be killed for eight dollars a month; the commissary and the purser pocket princely fortunes in a year or two. War is the great disturber of equitable distribution. Let this be abolished, and not only will hundreds of millions of wealth and not only will nuncreus of millions of weath and comfort be added to the present rewards of industry, but the whole products of the country will be more equitably distributed. There will be less temptation to idleness. Industry will meet a surer reward. Unprincipled sharp kept within bounds. This point she est industry. The laborer is worthy of his re-ward, but he never will get it till the demon of war is exorcised. The war system, with its preventing, perverting, corrupting influences, must first be put away. Think of this, hourst men merchants, mechanics, farmers, laborers, professional men, civil officers—all who are willing to live by fair earnings, and make up your minds.

For the National Era.

LITTELL'S "LIVING AGE." DR. BAILEY: In my remarks in the last "Era," Dr. Balley: In my remarks in the last "Era," upon the censure cast upon J. G. Whittier by the "Literary World," I promised to give you the "proof texts" to establish the pro-slavery affinities of Littell's Living Age "years ago." What its character is now I know not, for I never see it. When Mr. Littell published his "Museum" in this city, I did not take it, because it was too clear that he had no sympathy with the cause of human freedom, as applied to our slave population. I remember that I once directed his attention to an able article in one of the English Reviews. I remember that I once directed his attention to an able article in one of the English Reviews, which contained some severe but deserved strictures upon our "Model Republic," for her hypocrisy and guilt in slaveholding. His reply, in declining to reprint it, was, in substance, that it would hart his circulation at the South.

But when he removed to Boston, believing him.

But when he removed to Boston, believing him to be in a purer atmosphere, and surrounded by stronger anti-slavery influences than exist in this city of "brotherly love," (?) I concluded to subscribe for the Living Age. I had not, however, taken it long before I saw too clearly the desire to gain Southern patronage evinced in its selections. What struck me at once very unfavorably was the transferring to its pages the letters of was the transferring to its pages the letters of Robert Walsh, at Paris, to the National Intelligencer. Of the character of these letters there is no necessity that I should speak, for they are generally known. While no one will deny their ability, no one could fail to see that their whole influence, whenever the slavery question in this country is alluded to, is on the side of the oppressor, and against all who are laboring for the emancipation of the oppressed. But to be more particular.

In No. 86 (January, 1846) is an article on Cuba

In No. 86 (January, 1846) is an article on Cuba and the slave trade, taken from the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce. As any one in whose heart the cause of the slave had any

one in whose heart the cause of the slave had any abiding place would naturally suspect anything coming from such a source, so, after having read such a piece, he would never do anything to promote its circulation.

In No. 93 is a short piece upon slavery in Massachusetts in "old times," which might serve, somewhat, to quiet the conscience of the modern slaveholder. How easily would it have been to have added, But Massachusetts, to her lasting honor be it said, proclaimed to the world that the very act of adopting the Constitution of 1787 gave freedom to every inhabitant within her borders.

In No. 124 is an article taken from the New York Albion, earnestly in favor of legalizing the

York Albion, earnestly in favor of legalizing the Slave trade—an article which, to call infamous, would be a mild expression, when compared with its atrocious character; for the writer seriously and coolly recommends "the legalization and regulation of the slave trade by the united civilized notions." nations."
I might cite many more articles of less offen-

I might cite many more articles of less offensive character than the above, but which clearly show what influences the editor wished to conciliate. But what filled me with most disgust and indignation, and made me at once decide to discontinue this periodical, as soon as my subscription terminated, was an article in No. 105, taken continue this periodical, as soon as my subscription terminated, was an article in No. 105, taken from Blackwood's Magazine, and entitled, "How they manage matters in the 'Model Republic."

In a series of remarks upon the Oregon question, the writer introduces an extract from a speech of that illustrious, pure-minded, liberty-loving statesman, John Quincy Adams, with these words: "The ruling passions of his life are said to be, hatred to England and to his Southern brethren," &c. Then, after quoting from the speech, he adds—"This profligate drive! is uttered by the Nestor of the Commonwealth, an infirm old man, with one foot in the grave," &c. A little further on, and the writer quotes from a noble speech from that truly noble man, Joshua R. Giddings, who richly deserves to be called the Wilberforce of America, and of whom it might at one time almost be said—

"faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he; Among innumerable false, unmov'd, Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified;" and after the quotation he adds, "We hold up the ferocious cant of this mock philanthropist to the soorn of all good men, whether in Europe or America."

Now, my dear Doctor, can you wonder that I should instantly decide to give up a periodical

sia would place her diplomatic and material resources at the disposition of the Austrian Government? It is said that the abandonment by Austria of all influence in the Danubian principalities is the price demanded by Russia for services.

ITALY.

The nation is triumphant at Florence, and the latest news from Leghorn announces the embark-

Philadelphia, May 5, 1849. We can speak of the Living Age only of late ears; and it is certain that within a year his liberality to the Anti-Slavery movement has subected him to Pro-Slavery admonition.—Ed. Era

For the National Era-DR. BAILEY: As the editor of the Central Watchman refuses to publish the following communica-tion, because, he says, "it reflects upon his church and the American Board," and as many of the friends of free missions in the West are readers of your paper, you will confer a favor upon the cause by giving it a place in the Era.

J. CABLE, Agent A. M. A. AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

There are many benevolent individuals in the country, who would rejoice to have the opportu-nity of assisting in building up the Cause of Christ, pure from the contaminations of Slavery, olygamy, and Caste—all organic sins, as well a adividual sins.

To such let me say that the American Mission ary Association affords them a channel through which their bounties may flow through the world which their bounties may flow through the world This Association, which commenced its operations by sending out Missionaries with the Amistad captives, now sustains missions in Africa, Siam, Sandwich Islands, West India Islands, Canada, among the Ojibwa Indians on Red Cedar and Cass Lakes, and a number of Home Missionaries, some in Kontrale, who are highly in the case of the complex of the case of the complex of the complex of the complex of the case of the complex of the case of t some in Kentucky, who are building up the church free from Slavery, and distributing the Bible among the slaves. Rev. J. G. Fee, Missionary in among the slaves. Rev. J. G. Fee, Missionary in Kentucky, thinks "if men of the right stamp could be found, a colporteur could be placed in almost every county in Kentucky, who could, besides the ordinary duties assigned to colporteurs in other societies, give the Bible to every slave able to read it, and apply the Gospel in almost every slaveholding family to the overthrow of the whole system of Slavery."

The Society is anxious, as soon as sufficient funds can be raised, to send Missionaries to New Mexico, to build up the free institutions of our country, and shed the light of gospel truth over into Catholic Mexico.

The fields are now open for an Anti-Slavery Gospel in Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, and Missouri. Will the friends of a pure Gospel enter and cultivate them?

enter and cultivate them?

Permit me to publish three of the articles of the Constitution which will exhibit the peculiarities

of this Society:
Art. 3. "Any person of evangelical sentiment who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the Society."

Art. 8. "This Society, in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents, and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor, and conducting mis

sionary work, will endeavor particularly to dis-countenance Slavery, by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves." Art. 9. "Churches and other local missionary bodies, agreeing to the principles of this Society, and wishing to appoint and sustain missionaries of their own, shall be entitled to do so through the agency of the Executive Committee, on terms

nutually agreed upon."

Any person wishing to contribute to this Association will please send their money to J. Cable, Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Contribute to the Agent A. M. A., care of Rev. E. Goodman, Cincing and Contribute to the Contribute nati, Ohio. Boxes of clothing may be sent to Levi Coffin, corner of 9th and Walnut streets, Cincin-nati, Ohio, which will be thankfully received and

J. CABLE, Agent A. M. A.

THE PROVISO PREMATURE NOW!

There is a class of politicians at the North, we need not now stop to characterize them, who defend their opposition or indifference to the passage of a provise against slavery in the Territories, by saying that no such measure is required. They pretend that slavery cannot exist in those latitudes, and if it could, that the people of the Territories will see that it is excluded by the Provisional Government they are about to establish. They therefore resist the application of the provise as an unnecessary offence to the slaveneed not now stop to characterize them who de- of the work: proviso as an unnecessary offence to the slave-owners of the States.

We are perfectly well aware of, and have often

exposed, the fallacy and hollowness of these pre-tences, and the unworthiness of the motives of those who have been chiefly instrumental in givthose who have been chiefly instrumental in giving them a plausible expression and currency. The procession of events happily is enforcing our warnings with the inflexible logic of facts. An enterprise has already been projected in the State of Georgia, says the Journal of Commerce, the most pertinacious opponent of the proviso in this city, for the emigration of 300 to 500 men from that State to California, each to be accompanied by at least one, and not more than four, male slaves. The following is one of the articles of association:

association:
"Sth. The object being to enjoy their rights in common with other citizens, in a Territory which belongs to the people of the United States, without distinction of sections, it is proper that they should be well armed, and, while abstaining from all innovations upon the rights of any one, be prepared to repel any and all aggressions."

The Journal goes on to remark upon this move

ment as follows:
"We very much doubt if the proposed company will ever commence their 'march,' and still more, whether they will ever reach California. If, however, they should do both, the enterprise will avail nothing to the establishment of slavery in that Territory. For as soon as its inhabitants that Territory. For as soon as its inhabitants shall be empowered to organize a State Government, they will insert a clanse in their constitution, prohibiting slavery. Such a power ought to have been granted them at the last session of Congress, and we presume will be at the next. This will settle the question forever, and do it in a way which the South cannot complain of, either as arbitrary or unconstitutional. The Wilmot Proviso will never receive the sanction of Congress, and never ought to; yet there will be no slavery in California, because the people of that Territory will vote it down. A few slaves may possibly be got there in advance, by some such contrivance as that above suggested, but it will have no affect upon the general issue."

The utter dishonesty and faithlessness of the course here approved of, seems never to have occurse here approved of seems never to have occurse here approved of, seems never to have occurse here approved of seems never to have occurse here approved of, seems never to have occurse here approved of seems never to have occurse here and of the

course here approved of, seems never to have oc-curred to the editor of the Journal. He does not mean that slavery shall be legalized in California, but he will not have his character with the admin-istration perilled by advocating such legislative action as will effectually secure such a result. Rather than do that, he is willing that the South-Rather than do that, he is willing that the Southern planters, countenanced by the sympathy and endorsement of his and kindred journals, should embark their slave property for California, and be utterly ruined by the operation. If the planters are not to have the use of their slaves when they get them in California, why should they not be told so now, and thus be protected from the loss which, according to the Journal's view, will overtake them on their arrival?

But suppose the inhabitants of the Territories

overtake them on their arrival?

But suppose the inhabitants of the Territories do not take any action upon the subject of slavery, and prefer to leave the subject to Congress to decide upon, what justification would the Journal then have for resisting a Congressional prohibition? The planters meantime having gone on transporting their slaves, the losses they would have to sustain would become the more aggravated and distressing. Would the Journal then recommend the passage of a proviso against slaves. recommend the passage of a provise against slavery, with all its ruinous consequences, or would it recommend that property in slaves be legalized and protected forevermore in our Pacific possessions?

sions?

These are the questions which will have to be answered by the Journal at the bar of public opinion. If it is for the extension of slavery, let it speak. If it is against the extension of slavery, let it speak. This looking one way and rowing another is as cowardly as it is dishonest.

New York Evening Post.

PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

Aug. 26. THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS,

THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS,

A T the southwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, above Chemut, Philadelphia, is now open for the Public, and will continue so from S A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the receipt of papers are not yet entirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which tirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which tirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which tirely complete, so that but a small proportion of these which matter be for days have been received. The Committee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both of neutral and opposite politics will be upon the files. Editors and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written to by the Committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the excellent opportunity afforded of displaying their sheets to be the cause by throwing their reading matter before the Public, can do so by mailing copies to the Free Soil Reading Room, Philadelphia.

Subscription lists to such papers as may desire it will be kent open at the Room.

By order of the Committee.

Oct. 19.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

1. Letter to a Young Married Lady.—Fraser's Magazine.
2. Macaulay's History of England.—Blackwood's Magaine. Askie Wilson.—Sharpe's Magasine.
4. Popular Medical Errors.—Chambers's Journal.
5. Night Funeral of a Slave.—Home Journal.
6. Magnetism among the Shakers.—Sartain's Magazine.

SHORT ARTICLES, Solid Milk. New Books and Reprints. FOETRY. The "Good Old Times."

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Bosto

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1846. WASHINGTON, December 21, 1040.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NONTENTS OF No. 262. - Price, twelve and a half

cents.

1. The Palace of Marly.—Musee des Familles.
2. History and Construction of Maps.—Eelectic Review.
3. My First Legacy.—Dublin University Magazine.
4. Hose's Adventures on the Oregon River.—Spectator.
5. Memoirs and Correspondence of Keith.—Examiner.
6. Forgiveness.—Bentley's Miscellany.
7. European Politics, &c.—Spectator and Examiner.

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April 19.—cow5t

NEW YORK READING ROOM. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

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The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Omee Agent. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing

A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen,
of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just
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CLEVELAND'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

CLEVELAND'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

C. & J. BIDDLE, No. 6. Sonth Fifth street, Philadeltophin, have published a Compendium of English Literature, chronologically arranged, from Sir John Mandeville (14th century) to William Cowper, close of 18th century, consisting of biographical sketches of the authors, choice selections from their works; with notes, explanatory and illustrative, and directing to the best editions, and to various criticisms; designed as a text book for schools, academies, and colleges, as well as for private reading. By Charles D. Cleveland.

This work has been extensively introduced into public and private educational institutions throughout the Union. Among those in which it has been adopted as a text book, are the public normal and grammar schools of Philadelphia, the public high schools of Hartford, Providence, Cambridge, and Koxbury, the Brooklyn female academy, the Wesleyan female collegiate institute at Cincinnati, the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, Cooper female seminary, Dayton, Ohio; Knox College, Illinois; the female seminaries of Geo. B. Kmerson, Boston; Gorham Abbott an Professor Henry P. Tappan, New York; Rev. J. P. Cowles, Ipswich, Mass., &c. The following are some of the numerous recommendations of the work:

Prom Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1847.

Having some years since meditated a similar undertaking, i can appreciate in a measure the difficulties with which you were called to contend, and the skill with which you have surmounted them. The selections seem to me to be made with much taste and judgment, and I cannot but regard this volume as a very valuable addition to our school literature. The interest with which a young kinswoman, in whose hands I have placed it, is studying it, is an earnest of the reception which it must meet in the more advanced classes of our higher schools for both sexes.

ALONZO POTTER.

From Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Univ. of Pa., January 13, 1848.

The public are greatly indebted to you, for placing before our youth this Compendium of English Literature. I hope it will command the attention which it certainly deserver; and if my name would have any influence, I would most earnestly recommend it to every young lady especially who desires a "finished" education.

Departing from my usual outom, if you or your publishers should deem this note of any use to extend the circulation of your valuable work, it is heartily at your service.

JOHN LUDLOW.

From Professor Goodrich, of Yule College. From Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter. D. D.

your valuable work, it is heartly at your service.

JOHN LUDLOW.

From Professor Goodrich, of Yale College.

New Haven, January 20, 1848.

I have read Professor Cleveland, "a Compendium of English Literature" with lively interest. The selections are made with uncommon taste and judgment. The biographical actions and oritical estimates prefixed to the extracts appear to me accurate and discriminating, and they certainly add much to the interest of the work, which supplies a want that has long been felt, and which must, I think, when known, be decrared an almost indispensable auxiliary in the highest classes of our achools and academies, in the study of English literature.

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH.

From Professor Henry Reed, Professor of Belles Lettres, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, January 26, 1848. Ontering of Pennsynta.

Gentlemen: I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Professor Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature," until I could make some examination of it. I am now glad to say to you, as the publishers, that I consider it entitled to decided recommendation. It is a well-selected and comprehensive Compendium, and is, I think, excellently suited for its uses as "a text-book for schools and academies, The plan of the work appears to be in all respects judicious, and Mr. Cleveland has evidently taken much pains to give it great accuracy. Having a very extensive range for selection, he has chosen his materials well, and has skillfully introduced a great deal of valuable and interesting information

My Dear Sir: i have read your Compendium with great satisfaction and delight. It is a work much needed, and exceedingly well executed. The plan is, so far as I know, quite original; the biographical sketches are judicious and elegantly written; and the selection of authors, and of passages from their works, in an eminent degree fitted to introduce the student to the most finished and most wholesome portions of our literature—the richest, noblest literature the world has yet produced.

Boston, March 7, 1848.

world has yet produced.

Boston, March 7, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I ought long ago to have acknowledged your very agreeable present of the Compendium of English Literature. It is just the thing I had been wishing to see, and I thank you for it. I have examined it with great care, and have found it better suited than any other volume I have seen, to be a text-book in the study of the history of English literature. In size it is of a right medium, not being of hopeless length, but yet long enough to make a deep impression, and to give a fair view of the writings of the more prominent of the English writers in prose and verse. The blographical notices are judicious, and the extracts are made with taste and discrimination, and present most attractive specimens of the treasures of our incomparable English language.

I have adopted it in my school, and have found it so useful and interesting that I hope it will obtain the circulation which it so richly deserves.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. B. EMERSON.

From the Rev. B. P. Aydelott, D. D., formerly President

which it so richly deserves.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. B. EMERSON.

From the Rev. B. P. Aydelott. D. D., formerly President of Woodward College.

Cincinnati, March 18, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have received and read with peculiar and very great satisfaction, your "Compendium of English Literature:") peculiar, because it realizes what I had long since sketched in my own mind, but had hardly dared to expect to see in existence: very great, because it is prepared with so much literary taste and judgment, and evinces throughout so strict a regard for purity of morals. While its character is such as pre-eminently fits it for Colleges and High Schools, and the more advanced classes, both male and female, in all our Academical Institutions, it will be found very instructive to professional and literary men, generally; and to that large, and, I am happy to believe, increasing class of our business men, who treasure up their leisure moments, and devote them to the cultivation of their intellect and taste.

I feel entirely confident of the success of your book; and as it is educated mind that rules the world, so I expect great, and salutary, and lasting effects, from the general introduction of so sound, and pure, and tastful a work as that you have prepared. Sincerely your friend,

B. P. AYDELOTT.

From Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., Principal of a Young

From Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., Principal of a Young Ladies' School, New York.

Ladies' School, New York.

Ladies' School, New York, October 9, 1948.

I have introduced your "Compendium" into my school, on account of its great excellence, and the satisfactory manner in which it supplies a desideratum. The literature of our noble language is so various and rich, and runs through so many centuries, that to form a Compendium which shall at the same time be sufficiently full to interest, and to present unbroken the stream of literary production, and sufficiently brief to meet the scope of school education, forms a take requiring great judgment, taste, and skill. I am happy to congratulate you upon your success in achieving this, and sincerely hope that your work will meet with a circulation commensurate with its merits.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth. CONVENTION

OF THE

FRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY. [CONCLUDED]

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26. At half past 9 o'clock, the Convention was call-Samuel Shy, of Fayette, remarked that he had

Samuel Shy, of Fayette, remarked that he had an amendment to the second resolution, which, though not in order, he would read for the information of the Convention.

He objected most strenuously to leaving this question in the hands of the Legislature. He had greatly more confidence in the people than in the Legislature. He could not agree to accept such referees at the hands of the friends of Emancipation. They would be bad enough, proposed by our adversaries; from them he might be induced to accept such, but it would be only when he could accept such, but it would be only when he could

o no better.
The effect of a reference to the Legislature will be a constant, unceasing agitation of the question. He was opposed to a constant agitation of it before his people. I am, said he, an Emancipationist by feeling and by nature, but I am opcipationist by feeling and by nature, but I am opposed to the constant agitation of the question. Give me a plan, and I am ready to take the field at once; but I am not willing to stir strife among my people forever, and finally submit to the decision of a Legislature. As long as the Constitution and the law protect slavery, I shall aid the master in the vindication of his right; but I look upon the institution as a terrible curse upon the white man and so believing. I desire to see some bold to rid ourselves of slavery. I am willing to take it in any just form in Convention. I believe a united effort now will secure it. Though but few, comparatively, of the counties of the State are here represented, yet we know that there is a feeling in every part of the State in warm sympaunited effort now will secure it. Though but few, comparatively, of the counties of the State are here represented, yet we know that there is a feeling in every part of the State in warm sympation—they will struggle amidst the people, and at the polls, to remove this cankering curse from the white race. I care not how far off you may fix the day of our deliverance—any reasonable period—so that the day be fixed, and that, too, in the Constitution of the State. I shall be very sorry to be forced to rest this great question in the hands of the Legislature. Let the direct question come before the people now. Let us go before them with the words of sober truth, and the powerful arguments afforded to the friends of this cause, and I, for one, have no fears about the powerful arguments afforded to the friends of this cause, and I, for one, have no fears about the issue. God has fashioned us after his own image, sue. God has fashioned us after his own images that he has implanted in the breast of every one a feeling repugnant to this institution. The peo-ple will do nothing, in their cool moments, which may at any time be pleaded in justification of the bondage of their own children.

Mr. Evan Stevenson, of Scott, said he felt deeply embarrassed in rising to say even the little he had to say, on this grave question. He was in the presence of many of the wisest and best men in our great Commonwealth. He had come here to our great Commonweath. The had come here to hear from them, rather than to be heard by them; but he felt impelled, by a sense of duty to the cause, to declare his approval of the report of the committee, and his determination to sustain that eport. He referred to the condition of things in his own county connected with the struggle for the seat in the Convention, and gave an amusing account of the struggle between the two pro-slavery candidates for the proprietorship of the Convention platform. The Emancipation party, said he, is torn by no such divisions—we have no such struggles to divide us. We are united and firm as the eternal hills. The contest on this floor is between those for a bold strike and those favorable to a more certain and conservative movement. I blame no man for boldness, for I believe the plan here denominated tame is far the boldest proposed—for it goes right at the question, and promises, with God's blessing, to bring us safely through the storm. Let us see. There are but twentychill my friends, but it is well that we should look at the facts as they really exist. Some of our friends will hear to nothing but a fight in August. We are not strong enough, I fear, to make the grand, deciding fight so soon. We have ammunition—the Bible is our ammunition—and we have steady hands and stout hearts, and we have irresistible arguments—all we shall bring to bear for our glorious cause. But we are yet it is six counties represented here. I do not wish to chill my friends, but it is well that we should bear for our glorious cause. But we are yet, it is feared, too weak in numbers to effect our ends We have a desperate foe to encounter—a public sentiment founded on prejudice and bigotry. Why, sir, the other day, I, who am no politician, was called to address a meeting of my fellow-citi-zens on this subject—discussed it, and I here say, I never had an audience of more attentive and respectful listeners. Yet, I was afterwards told, there were those who, at the nod and beek of a nan, were ready to bear me from the stand. I, who am a Kentuckian—bred, born, and reared in Kentucky, have preached God's word to her peo-ple since I was 20 years of age—I am not to speak to my fellow-citizens on this great topic, else I may be driven from the stand! I don't believe they would uriven from the stand! I don't believe they would have attempted it. If they had attempted it, I should have been like old Joe Craig, when they came to take him to jail for preaching. "Well," said he, lying down flat on his back, "you may take this lump of clay to jail, but old Joe Craig will have no hand in it!"

But my friend M. St. demonstrated the standard of the standard of

But my friend, Mr. Shy, deprecates the agita-tion of this question. I, Mr. President, think the last Legislature threw down the glove, and invitand prescribe the terms of the contest. I go for agitation—constant, earnest agitation. Move the people everywhere. Tell them of the importance of this question. Teach the doctrine of Emanciof this question. Teach the doctrine of Emanci-pation from every mountain—meet the plain peo-ple in the valleys—there tell them the truths we have to present concerning the great interests they have at stake in this matter. Tell them that and they will believe you. There is no reason sir, for hot haste in the matter. General Wash and they will believe you. There is no reason, sir, for hot haste in the matter. General Washington, in the darkest hour of our fathers' struggle, retreated before the enemy day after day—he fell back again and again, until he brought Cornwallis to fight him on his own ground, and he there, glorious old man, won for the cause of Liberty one of its proudest triumphs. Washing. he there, glorious old man, won for the cause of Liberty one of its proudest triumphs. Washing ton's prospects for victory were less promising than ours. If we are equally prudent and wise we will be equally fortunate. Let us, therefore tate this question day and night, until Kentucky

Judge Nicholas, of Louisville, said: I have reason to apprehend there is a good deal of misconception as to the purport of the resolutions of the committee, presented on yesterday. The general tenor of those resolutions, as soon as I heard them, met my hearty concurrence, and my mind was re-lieved of a feeling of apprehension that something might be done to prostrate the hopes of the party. I can therefore assure the gentlemen of that committee that it was no slight alleviation to my feelings when I heard the report read; and I take this occasion to tender to them the sincere thanks of the discreet friends of Emancipation, in this hall and elsewhere, for the faithful discharge of the patriotic labor assigned to them. And those thanks are especially due to two of that commit-tee, from whom I feared less calm and prudent measures. The fact, however, that those resolu-tions were written hastily, and at the close of a long and laborious session, and that they have been misapprehended here, leaves no doubt they will be misapprehended elsewhere. I was requested by several friends to try and embody the spirit and meaning of the committee's resolutions, and at the same time rid them of the objections indicated, and present the result of my effort to the Convention. I have endeavored to do so,

asson withdrew his amendment, and Judge Nicholas read as follows:

"That, negro slavery being a great moral, social, and political evil, injurious to the growth, wealth, morals, and industrial habits of our whole white population, without any sufficient compensating benefits to the slaveholders themselves, Nicholas read as follows: and without any benefit whatever to the non-slaveholders, the people of Kentucky should, by appropriate amendment of the Constitution, re-tain in their own hands the right and power to extirpate the evil; and the subject being one of such transcendent importance that even its unavoidable sgitation is calculated to disturb, if not injuriously influence, its adjustment of other great constitutional questions, any plan for the eradication of the evil, when presented for the final ratification of the people, should come before them as a single, distinct question—separate from all others: therefore,

"Reselved, That it be recommended to all those who are opposed to the further increase and perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support candidates for the Convention who will advocate the following propositions, or some near approximation thereto: extirpate the evil; and the subject being one of

"3. That a majority of the people should have the right to determine, by their votes at the polls, on some future day, as a distinct question, sepa-rate from all others, whether some such scheme shall then be adopted and become part of the Constitution.

"4. That, to prevent the injurious effects of a "4. That, to prevent the injurious effects of a constant, or even too frequent agitation of the question, its submission for the decision of the people should not be repeated but after the lapse of such a number of years as would afford reason to suppose a deliberate and radical change of public sentiment on the subject.

"5. That any amendment of the Constitution, by the coming Convention, touching the subject of slavery, should be submitted for the ratification of the people at the polls, as a distinct question, separate from all other amendments."

Judge N. proceeded: It would be an act of supererogation to impute a want of sufficiency in argument to the remarks of the gentleman from Fayette in support of his resolutions. But the arguments offered may not have been retained in the memory, in the midst of the many things which have been said for and against the resolutions.

the memory, in the must of the many things which have been said for and against the resolu-tions, and for other propositions proposed by way of amendments, and it may not be amiss, there-fore, to offer a few remarks in support of them

now.

The first great task to be accomplished by the friends of this cause is, to emancipate emancipa-tion from politics and the influence of wealth, for it is now so hampered and trammelled by those influences, that it is utterly impossible to secure for it, in any contest, a fair trial. It was truly my people forever, and finally submit to the decision of a Legislature. As long as the Constitution and the law protect slavery, I shall aid the master in the vindication of his right; but I look upon the institution as a terrible curse upon the white man, and, so believing, I desire to see some bold step at once taken to rid ourselves of it. We are now about to alter our organic law. Let us seize upon this opportunity to secure in the new College of their adversaries. Whatever of interest of the secure in the new College of their adversaries. upon this opportunity to secure in the new Constitution some safe and moderate plan by which to rid ourselves of slavery. I am willing to take man of Ashland, who is above the influence of party control upon great questions like this—know of no politician who has had the boldness to out the knowledge absolutely necessary to the preliminary arrangements for the canvass. Do you know that leading men, in all parts of the State, who formerly sympathized with you, have gone over to the other side, fearing the effect of the popular cry against Emancipation? This is certainly true. We must therefore emancipate emancipation from the politicians, before we are

emancipation from the politicians, before we are ready to begin our fight properly.

The next thing is to emancipate emancipation from the money power of the State. We cannot undertake, with a hope of success, any scheme against the combined property and wealth of the country. We may talk about freedom, and Ken tucky independence—and God knows, her people have as much of it as any people upon earth but where is the people, free from moneyed influence and power? Why is it that men who would fight, if told they were not free, have fled this fight, if told they were not free, have fled this question? Let it be said that all the wealthy men are opposed to any single proposition, I care not what it is, and their influence will be felt through all the gradations of society, from the minister of the Gospel to the day-laborer. Not minister of the Gospel to the day-laborer. Not that any of these men, if convinced that a measure was necessary, would refuse a pecuniary sacrifice; but they will be slow to believe, and, at best, will be disposed to postpone a decision to a future day. Especially are they slow to act, when they are told they will sacrifice themselves for nothing. It is a bold man, indeed, who has the courage to meet and battle to the death, in a cause which all around him affirm is hopeless.

pected to remain idle, and see the law of 1833 crushed. That is an issue tendered by our ad-versaries. We meet the objection against present agitation—we meet our adversaries as they have agitation—we meet our adversaries as they have chosen to be met—we make no issue between polit-ical parties—we sever it from all other questions— we do not give it to demagogues to harangue against us—nor do we offer it as an instrument to aid in making the Constitution so radical, that it shall be little better than act of legislation. God forbid that any emancipationist should, by his action, here or elsewhere, jeopard the good old principles of the Constitution. There are men who will sacrifice all to save their negroes; but rejoice that there are none here who have selfish or personal considerations, which could induce the sacrifice of great principles.

be as easily carried now, as at a future time; for, say they, the proposition we make will be opposed as sternly as any other. I have said the anti-emancipationists—I mean perpetualists—are now powerful. They are bonded with both parties and the wealth of the State. Separate them, and they are not as one in twenty. If we go for immediate emancipation, we go with all these elements against us; but, with my propositions, it is very different. Nearly every one of their leaders stands pledged to the law of 1833. The people are for the spirit of that law, and they will engraft it in their Constitution; they will put it beyond the reach of their Legislature. I thank the last Legislature for the boldness with which they proclaimed slavery a blessing! Will those who have stood by the law of 1833, stand now with those who proclaim slavery a blessing? And if you succeed in engrafting on the Constitution be as easily carried now, as at a future time; for, if you succeed in engrafting on the Constitution the law of 1833, you will have done much. If you take that step alone, it is invaluable, as in-dicative of the will of the people of Kentucky, that, some time or other, slavery is to cease. It that, some time or other, slavery is to cease. It is pointing to a goal—it is putting the State on the emancipation tack. Is that nothing gained? No State with 200,000 slaves ever did as much. Delaware, with but 2,000, has failed to do it. Narrow the question down to this proposition, and you neutralize the slaveholders. The other represents provides that they shall. and you neutralize the slaveholders. The other proposition provides that there shall be a clause in the Constitution which will some day or other bring this question up before the people. The violent anti-emancipationists have been recently professing great love for the people—they have been urging them to take all power—elect every been urging them to take all power—elect every-bed urging them to take all power—elect every-body—trust nobody. We now propose their own plan. We go to the people, and we submit this great question to them. We do not propose to endanger or embarrass any of the questions con-nected with the canvass for the Convention. All

nected with the canvass for the Convention. All we ask is, that the people may at some future day have a chance to say, at the polls, how much longer they will continue slavery, with all its blighting influences, upon their children and their country. We go with no unnecessary haste. We put it off for a few years, that the people may turn it over in their minds, as a question they must settle—they will consider it calmly and dispressionately and they will in the and decide. passionately, and they will in the end decide it in favor of emancipation. C. M. Clay, of Madison, remarked that he had not trespassed on the time of the Convention. I know, said he, that not only here, but elsewhere, I am characterized as impulsive, hot-headed, reck-less, and passionate. I knew and felt, that there less, and passionate. I knew and felt, that there was, even here, a soreness, an unwillingness to hear me, though I had made so many sacrifices for the cause, and had fought for it, in my own humble way, so many battles. I say I was conscious of that feeling here, and therefore felt disinclined to say anything at all. I differed from the majority of the committee on the resolutions reported, but, in deference to the judgment of the committee I feeling against the remote. but, in deference to the judgment of the commit-tee, I forbore to say anything against the report, but openly, here in my place, gave in my adhe-sion. It was a very large committee—one from each county represented. They sat in council four or five hours. There was, in committee, a full, frank, and candid interchange of opinion. The report of the committee is the result of that free consultation. It has been reported, and is now in the hands of the Convention. We fanat-ics are willing to take your compromise. We

ics are willing to take your compromise. We think it too moderate, and I have been reproached by some because I have yielded. But I have satisfied myself that I do right in yielding. But is it not astonishing, when we are thrown into confusion because of the moderation of our counsels, that we are at this late hour presented with mather preposition. cutting very far under the injuriously influence, its adjustment of other great constitutional questions, any plan for the eradication of the people, should come before them as a single, distinct question—sparate from all others: therefore, "Resolved, That it be recommended to all those what or opposed to the further increase and perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were potentiates for the Convention who will advocate the following propositions, or some near approximation. I am the more surprossition, I fear I have of its intelligence and his devotion to this cause.

"2. That any scheme of Emancipation should be constrained to set in mount of its population. I shall not be blamed as to probable to probable the form who will advocate the following propositions, or some near approximation. I shall not be blamed as to probable the further increase and perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support can be at heart a true friend of this cause, if I were the to judge him alone by his proposition, I fear I have of his and the would offer no objection to them, if when the presented believing sincerely they would offer no objection to them, they were acadesisord in this body. I saw there was not ther

if it be true that the politicians and money power be against us? Will our silence bring them to us? No sir. They were against us in 1798. They have been against us for fifty years. They have grown strong from our supineness, and powerful because of our inaction. The last Legislature put its leaden heel upon us while we slept. Thank God! the touch of that heel has broken our slumber. I have looked to the coming of this day with the deepest, the profoundest solicitude. It is but yesterday that I was denounced as a disturber of the peace—yesterday we were threatened with the halter—to-day we speak in the espital of the State, and we may speak and be heard in every part of the State. The tongue

the capital of the State, and we may speak and be heard in every part of the State. The tongue be heard in every part of the State. be heard in every part of the State. The tongue is again free to speak the language of the heart. This is a mighty progress in the cause. It is but the feeble foreshadowing of the great results in store for us. Talk to me about party alliances. Have not the parties forgotten their allegiance to the right in all things, to fasten upon the coun-try this curse of slavery? It is but the other day that the hear warm selected in Expectic hetry this curse of slavery? It is but the other day
that the bans were celebrated in Fayette, between Whig and Democrat, that slavery might
be perpetuated! Shall we, sir, be bound down by
old party ties, while our adversaries are forgetting or forsaking everything for slavery? The
party in favor of freedom is growing everywhere.
It has broken through party restaints at the North. It will do so here.

Some say "it is imprudent to agitate." Shall we vote ourselves agitators? Others may so call us, but are we prepared to say that we are agitators? For myself, I am for agitating this questions?

n. If we are to rid ourselves, we must agitate
When a convention of crowned heads assem-

le in the Old World to establish for their people pure republican governments, then may we expect slaveholders to meet to emancipate their slaves, and out before. As republics are only established by agitating the question of freedom, so is eman-cipation to be accomplished only through the agitation of the subject. We must convince the people—the real people—of its importance before it can be done. How are we to get at the non-slaveholders but by agitation? The newspapers, as a general thing, do not reach the non-slave-holders. We must seek them out—at the cross roads and places of public resort in their neigh-borhoods. The newspapers are already open. Even that old Hunker press, the Journal, has Even that old Hunker press, the Journal, has been compelled to open its columns to the friends of emancipation. But we want something more than the press. We want men on the stump. We want to get at the ear of the people. The resolutions of the committee display a magnanimous moderation. Let us pass them, and then do battle for them. Let every good friend of the cause buckle on his armor, and "never say die!" R. J. Breckinridge, of Fayette, had supposed there was no very material difference between the resolutions of the committee and those reported resolutions of the committee and those reported by Judge Nicholas. There are minor differences t is true, and I prefer the committee's resolutions. Those reported by Judge N. do not distinctly recommend a full organization, for running candidates. This I deem important. I do not think the engrafting of the law of 1833 is to be insisted on as an emancipation movement; for I can very well see, I think, how that law may become a pow-erful agent for the perpetuation of slavery. It will secure to the State better slaves—home-born slaves—and will give to the Kentucky slave owner a monopoly of the home market. What is to hap-en in the next generation, may be of no impor-tance to the non-slaveholder, except as every pa-triot will be interested, but I want the benefit of the direct argument presented by this question: If another slave comes here, you or some other white laborer must go elsewhere to make room for him, else you must find productive labor for him. If fifty thousand negroes come into the State, they must displace 50,000 white laborers, or productive must displace 50,000 white laborers, or productive labor must be found for them, not being consumers. We have no hope of carrying this question by the slaveholders. The law of 1833 gives us the means of reaching the only class from whom aid may be expected. The resolutions of Judge N. seem to look to this law as a means of emancipation. Again, I say, I regard it of no value in that view. I suppose it is on all hands conceded that view. I suppose it is on all hands conceded that vested rights shall be respected, as it is on all hands determined not to respect contingent rights. It is not intended to touch the slaves now in being, or in being at the time of the adoption

and yield up 200,000 slaves? The slaves are held and yield up 200,000 staves? The staves are need only in virtue of the positive law of the land; and osition at the full power is in the people, which they delegate to their representatives in Convention, to alter or abolish all things not immutable or eternal! Our friends cannot escape this difficulty. I think the more cool and reflecting here will see at once the necessity of taking some middle, natural, and just loss of the full which promises a reasonable hope of sucground, which promises a reasonable hope of suc-cess. The third resolution in the series offered cess. The third resolution in the series offered by Judge N., postpones any positive action on the subject to a future day—but not fixed. I regard it as indispensable that we assert and insist upon it as the very foundation of this matter, that when the question of slavery again comes within the power of the people, they shall not part with that power by any constitutional provision or enactment, until it is satisfactorily ascertained, at the nolls how they desire it to be settled.

I firmly believe, sir, that nothing has saved this glorious Union of the States, for the last twenty-five years, but the unbending, bull-headed obsti-nacy of Kentucky in her devotion to the Confed-If ever Kentucky had gone with Mr. Cal eracy. If ever Kentucky nau gone wash and houn, the Union would have been dissolved. She has preserved this glorious Union, and Heaven grant that she may long continue in her devotion grant that she may long continue in her devotion to it, and in her power to preserve it from the assaults of wicked men. But if ever disunion shall come, which God in his mercy forefend, Ken-tucky cannot go with the South, nor can she go with the North. She must set up for herself. For near thirty years I have agitated the question of emancipation. I cannot be silent now. I

tion of emancipation. I cannot be silent now. I shall continue to agitate it—not violently—but earnestly, while God lets me live.

I greatly doubt the policy of the 5th proposition in the resolutions of Judge N., for the submission of slavery separated from all other questions. Suppose the Convention submits a clause not acceptable to the friends of emancipation. It may be rejected. Suppose the clause in regard to slave be rejected. Suppose the clause in regard to slavery be rejected, and the remainder of the Convery be rejected, and the remainder of the Constitution be accepted. We have a new Constitution without a word in regard to the slave property. In such a state of things, what becomes of the slave? He is only held under the constitutional provision—there being no such provision, would not be be free? Two hundred thousand freed not he be free? Two hundred thousand the slaves in our midst! I cannot imagine a more deplorable calamity to the State. Suppose, on hand, the separate clause be accepted, the other hand, the separate clause be accepted, and the Constitution rejected. We then have a Constitution in regard to slavery, but no Constitution for freemen. If it is adopted as part of the Constitution, we may unite with the friends of the other reforms in the Constitution, and carry it; but if it be submitted separately, it must have friends enough of itself to carry it—or it fails. I confess, I cannot see how, or in what view of it, we are to gain anything. On the contrary, it seems to me that we shall lose in every aspect of the case.

I have been pained to hear several allusions to I have been pained to hear several allusions to party in the course of this debate. I have always been identified with what is known as the Whig party; but I never would, even in my party days, give up my opinions to belong to any party. If the party chose to believe with me, well enough; but I would never sacrifice an opinion, to agree with them. And I would prefer, now, to give the Democratic party power for two thousand years, than let this question fail. I regard emancipation as the great question of this day. I look upon slavery as wrong—as a great evil, that is weighing down my country, and I will readily sacrifice all but honor, to rid my country of it.

Judge Nicholas explained. In his former related to the State of New York on my other land will, I hope, be paid within the coming year. Judge Nicholas explained. In his former remarks, he meant to say, that he hoped no emanci-pationist would yield a great principle, even to

promote the cause of emancipation. Mr. Breckinridge. That is precisely what I Mr. Breckinridge. That is precisely what I will do. I will vote for a man favorable to the election of Judges, if I can secure aid to this cause. I will go for electing constables, clerks, &c., if I can thereby promote emancipation. If giving up political principles for this end, be political dishonesty, I meekly submit to the imputation.

But, Mr. President, I regret this controversy. I hope we will unite, vote down all amendments, and pass the resolutions reported by the committee.

I will go for electing constables, clerks, &c., if I an thereby promote emancipation. If giving up political principles for this end, be political dishonesty, I meekly submit to the imputation. But, Mr. President, I regret this controversy. I hope we will unite, vote down all amendments, and pass the resolutions reported by the committee.

Judge Nicholas said he would have been glad, if Mr. Breckinridge had thought it proper to mention his objections to his (Judge N.'s) resolutions, when they were submitted to him in the morning. I trust, said he, I know my duty well enough not to propose anything calculated to be reed discord in this body. I saw there was not likely to be perfect harmony upon the committees.

Mr. R. J. Breckinridge explained, that Judge N. had submitted his resolutions to him, and, without giving them a critical examination, he had said he would offer no objection to them, if they were acceptable to or preferred by the Convention; but the argument upon them had placed them before his mind in a light different from that in which they appeared when first presented to him.

Judge Nicholas. I do not rise to reproach the gentleman. He certainly had a right to withdraw

Household the virtuous, landless, and poor; and must be entirely clear of the vice of therwise of the entirely clear of the vice of the worter, the must be entirely elear of the vice of the worter, they must, in each county, be taken from the sexes in equal numbers. Along with each gift of land, there will be a gift of land, there will be a gift of land, there will be a gift of sol in money. Where the land is worth removing to, and where there is a disposition to remove to it, this money will help defray the expense of removal. In perhaps every case, it will be sufficient to pay the two or three years' taxes now due, and also the taxes for a number of years to come.

I will go for electing proved the committee's proposition, and, at the earnest solicitation of several friends, I drew up those which I presented, believing sincerely th

slaves by paying a compensation for them, she has the right, when she has thus acquired them, to take them beyond the State, and dispose of them. She has also the right to require the master to take them beyond the State, where he may make such disposition of them as to him shall seem best

The next taing in this letter is to say, that I have a great favor to ask of you. It is, that you go to the pains of selecting the beneficiaries in your county; and that you do, by 1st of March next, let me know their names and residence.

To guard the beneficiaries of your county against disappointment, I wish you would inform them that most of the land is of an inferior quality; that it is probable that in some instances it will apprehended from a constant agitation of the question. He had heard more than one gentleman, who are now upon this floor, declare their hostility to any scheme which should look to a continued agitation of the question. The contest that it is probable that, in some instances, it will prove to be unfit for farming; in some, of little or no value either for farming or timber; and that it is possible (I trust, but barely possible) that, in some instances, my title will fail. You will, moreover, inform them that, in the event of my not having land enough to give each of the thousand is a peculiar one. We must be brought in collision with our neighbors. The constant agitation of emancipation must to a certain extent render the slaves dissatisfied and insubordinate, and to that extent detract from their value. If the Conhaving land enough to give each of the thousand a parcel, some of those chosen in your county may be unsupplied. You are, however, authorized to say to them, that whoever of the thousand shall fail to get a parcel of land from me, shall get, instead thereof, \$40 in money—and this, too, in addition to the \$10. The \$50 will enable its that extent detract from their value. If the Convention should leave the question open to constant agitation, he should be constrained, from a high sense of duty, to vote against it. Indeed, he was inclined to think the Convention asked too much, when they asked the country to leave the question open—to fix no time when it should repose from the agitation of what must be a very exciting execution.

Mr. Ballinger moved the previous question.
Withdrawn.
Mr. T. M. Smith moved to lay the substitute offered by Judge Nicholas on the table. Carried.
Mr. Holloway moved to insert the words "in or," in the second head of third resolution—so that it shall read: "2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new Constitution, whenever they desire. ing so would hasten the day when the right to the soil shall be everywhere acknowledged to be as

under the new Constitution, whenever they desire it, a system of gradual prospective emancipation Mr. W. L. Breckinridge then called up the resolution offered by him as a substitute for the second resolution, and it was adopted. vary from 30 to 60 acres. In a few instances, it may exceed 60; and in a few, where its value may be far above the average of the parcels, it may be

or the second head of the third resolution:
"That as the people of Kentucky, under the

circumstances now existing, have complete power over the subject of slavery, they ought not to part with it, by any constitutional provision, until they have matured and adopted some effectual plan for gradual prospective emancipation, and the re-moval of the emancipated slaves from the Com-Mr. Robinson opposed the substitute. It was

Mr. Shy offered the following, as a substitute Mr. Shy offered the following, as a substitute for the second head of the third resolution:

"The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new Constitution, a system of gradual prospective and swarthy hue which overshadows the features of Senator Corwin, Ohio's proud representative in the Executive branch of Congress, which entitles him to the soubriquet of 'Black Tom,' was strikingly illustrated a few days since in this city. He had, it appears, occasion to call at the Navy Department to transact some business with which he was intrusted. While there, waiting the return of the Secretary appearance by whom mancipation of slaves."

prohibition in said clause, but withdrew his prop-osition at the earnest solicitation of several gen-

as amended, which read as follows:

tion:

Resolved, That W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, D. L.
Beatty, P. Maxey, Bland Ballard, W. P. Boon, W. E. Glover,
Thomas McGrain, James Speed, and W. Richardson, of the
city of Louisville, be, and they are hereby, appointed a Central Committee, to use all proper means to promote the views
of this Convention on the subject of emancipation; and that
they have power to appoint sub-committees in such places in
the State as they may deem proper, and also appoint advocates of the cause where they may think its interest demands it.

After prayer by the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, The Convention adjourned sine die.

A CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST.

debt due to the State of New York on my other land will, I hope, be paid within the coming year. All, or nearly all, such of this land, as shall then remain upon my hands, I shall wish to give away. There will, perhaps, be enough of it to enable me to make gifts to a thousand persons. These persons must be white inhabitants of the State of New York; must be between the ages of 21 and 60; must be virtuous, landless, and poor; and must be entirely clear of the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors. Moreover, they must, in each

emancipation of slaves in esse, without compensa-tion to the owner.

Judge Nicholas. I go for saying to the negro-holders, You shall hold your slave so long; but if a majority of the people of Kentucky, on a given day, declare for emancipation, your slave, if then within the jurisdiction of this State, shall be free. No man has a right to hold property which is deemed hurtful or injurious to his neighbor and to the State. If the State has a right to take the slaves by paving a compensation for them, she has

[Here some words took place between Judge N. [Here some words took place between Judge N. and Mr. B., as to the language of Mr. B. in regard to the vested right of master in slaves in esse; which being satisfactorily explained]—

Judge Nicholas proceeded to remark at some length upon the resolutions offered by the committee. He feared there was great danger to be appropriated force a constant societion of the

Mr. Ballinger moved the previous question

ond resolution, and it was adopted.

Mr. J. G. Fee was opposed to the compulsory colonization feature in the resolution.

The question being upon the first head of the third resolution, it was adopted.

Mr. Shy offered the following, as a substitute

"The proverbially conceded fact, the dark and swarthy hue which overshadows the features

Adopted.

Mr. W. M. O. Smith submitted a proposition, expressing it as the sense of the Convention, that the clause for gradual emancipation, if engrafted in the new Constitution, should be submitted to

all hands determined not to respect contingent rights. It is not intended to touch the slaves now in being, or in being at the time of the adoption of a plan of emancipation, without compensation to the owner. And I suppose it equally well settled, that we shall insist on the power to emancipation.

Some gentlemen have said we ought to fight for everything, yet they give up 200,000 slaves upon the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go for everything, who can lay his hand on his heart, and yield up 200,000 slaves? The slaves are held and provided in the clause for gradual emancipation, if engrafted to the Convention, that the clause for gradual emancipation, if engrafted to the owner. And I suppose it equally well settled, that we shall insist on the power to emancipation, without compensation.

After some other discussion, the proposition the new Constitution, should be submitted to the people, separate and distinct from all other questions.

After some other discussion, the proposition was rejected.

Mr. Bedinger, of Bourbon, desired to have the first head of the third resolution so amended as to exclude emigrants from the operation of the pople, separate and distinct from all other questions.

After some other discussion, the proposition was rejected.

Mr. Bedinger, of Bourbon, desired to have the first head of the third resolution so amended as to therwise engaged just at that time; but,' continued he, directing the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode at excited appearance betokened an office-the had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode at the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode in the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode in the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode in the return of the Secretary's messenger, by whom he had sent in his name, a gentleman, whose mode in the r

The vote was then taken upon the resolution

as amended, which read as follows:

1. Believing that involuntary hereditary slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is injurious to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and adverse to a pure state of morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and that it ought not to be perpetuated in the Commonwealth.

2. That any scheme of emancipation ought to be prospective, operating exclusively upon negroes born after the adoption of the scheme, and connected with colonization.

3. That we recommend the following points, as those to be insisted on in the new Constitution; and that candidates be run in every county in the State, favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions: 1. The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Kentucky. 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new Constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves.

4. This Convention confines its recommendation to the question of Slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic.

They were adopted, with but one dissenting

He approached the Senator—large drops or perspiration having collected on his brow—took him to one side, and, in a tremulous voice, begged his pardon. Mr. C., who enjoyed the joke, told him to give himself no uneasiness; that such mistakes were of frequent occurrence, and his only astonishment was, that he had not been apprehended before this as a fugitive slave."

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situ ated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of They were adopted, with but one dissenting Judge B. Monroe offered the following resolu

mands it.

Judge Monroe expressed the hope that no document would be published by the committee, except such as were written by our own citizens.

He was decidedly opposed to foreign interference n this matter. Resolutions were adopted, returning thanks to

the officers of the Convention, and requesting the editors in the State to copy the proceedings of the

We are not aware that the following letter was intended for publication, but it does seem to us that the world can ill afford its suppression. Ger-rit Smith, its author, is one of those who believe the Earth was made for Man, and that his right to use and cultivate it is not limited by his ability to pay for it. He has already given away a large pay for it. He has already given away a large number of acres to poor colored men, and he now proposes, so far as he has it to give, to do the like by a still larger number of whites. He frankly says it is not generally of good quality, but it is such as he has, and such as money has been paid for, and could be sold for money again. We pre-sume he would much prefer to have this consid-ered an act of duty and justice rather than of char-ity, but it contracts as simplly with the sniri-

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The next thing in this letter is to say, that I

All the land is in the State of New York.

"BLACK TOM."—A correspondent of the Cin-cinnati Chronicle, writing from Washington, tells the following story about Ohio's dark-skinned

to a negro boy in the corner of the room, 'if you will give your papers to my cousin there, he will take them to the Secretary of the Navy.' Just at

this moment, a gentleman acquainted with Senator Corwin entered the room, and addressed him by

name. The confusion of the office-seeker can bet-ter be imagined than described. He looked as if

he had committed an unpardonable sin, which ut-terly destroyed all hope of his obtaining an office. He approached the Senator—large drops of per-

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To John Cochrane, William L. Kembys, Isaac T. Hopper, George H. Evans, and Daniel C. Eaton, of the county of New York.

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possessor to buy forty acres of Government land. I hope that it will be expended in some land or other; for one of my deepest convictions is, that every person who can should make himself the acknowledged owner of a piece of land. His do-Departments of Humor betray every license necessary to unlimited amusement, they never descend to the delineation of namby-pambyism or o

be'ray every neems no member that the delineation of namby-pamoyasas never descend to the delineation of namby-pamoyasas false morality.

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In the experience any skill of the Superintendent, (Dr. George T. Dexter,) who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydronathy in this country, the managers have the utmost confidence.

The location of this Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the purity and inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to Philadelphia, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principle and practice of the Water Cure.

The Bathing Department has been constructed after the European plan, every chamber being provided with a plunge, foot, and sits batb. The Dourhe has a fa l of twenty feet, and on he elevated ten feet higher if necessary, R. L. MURRAY, 377 Pearl street, New York, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Free Labor Groceries and Dry Goods, OF Particular attention paid to the selection of Teas and offices.

May 3.—4t

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine ow offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine hereto-fore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

on by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,
May 3.—ly

Border street, East Boston, Mass.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsello
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new build
ng, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, puns
mally attended to.

Jan. 28.

A NEW PATENT MACHINE. A NEW PATENT MACHINE.

I AVING obtained a patent for a self-feeding machine to saw cord wood twice in two at one operation, a model of which can be seen by applying to P. H. Watson, Esq., Patent Attorney, Washington D. C., I am now prepared to sell the right for the same, by States or smaller districts, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers. As this is a machine everywhere wanted, and believed to possess superior merit, it will be to the advantage of mechanics and patent dealers to attend to it.

All communications, post-paid, and addressed to the subscriber, will needly a prompt attention. nd to it.

communications, post-paid, and addressed to the subr, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID BONNER,

10.

Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. TALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph

Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular
teation paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and Oc ober. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. 175 Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days but the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 61 John street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored may of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States: including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Fucts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a complication from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Paifrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev William W. Patton, Hartford, Connecticut. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Secturianism—by Gerrit Smith—an octave pamphlet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 36 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 8 cents. New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred. No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Cap

tal.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slave
For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,

July 22.

61 John street, Agent. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

DY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts let and 2d. Bablished by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents each part, or 50 cents bound together.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, august 10.—lam 61 John street. JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Slavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neatovered pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, \$1 per dosen. For sale at the Depository, \$1 John street, by Feb 3. WILLIAM HARNED.

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

Diss. Baels and Mason, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution, and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as exterior of the establishment, during last fail and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids who intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer.

lids who intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer.

All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment has won through the West, by strict attention to patients that intrust themselves under their care.

As the number of places is still limited, application should be made beforehand, postpaid. In order to undergo the treatment, patients have to provide themselves with two words and the provide themselves with two light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars or a light feather bed and six towels. Terms, six dollars of week, exclusive of washing.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solioitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solioits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession. A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanic enables him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to him by letter, the Inventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington. OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw up specifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent with entire safety through the Express.

For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

ess.
Letters must be post paid.
Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
Oct. 26.—*tj|

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—prepare new papers, and obtain Patents in all cases where there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent thereforshould it prova, to be new—will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and encloses.

should it provide the best seemed as them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

CT Office on F street, opposite the Fatent Cance.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—

Hon. H.L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents;

Hon. Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts;

Hon. Willis Hall, New York; Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois; Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut: And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissioner of Patents:

Washington, November 28, 1849. WASHINGTON, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:
During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Fatent Office.

1 am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11.

LAW OFFICE CONTRACT.

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the State of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL. BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406,
(where they have been located for about twenty years
past,) to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street,
Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every
description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusette,
with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give
entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded.
Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above haser were present, and warranted as above

T. GILBERT & CO.
Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24:—10m

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality. equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly

and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and
has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of
the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparailla." Being
poor, he was compelled to limit its mannfacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumseribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and
aved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This Grand and Unequalled Preparation

s manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for through-ut the length and breadth of the land. Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, bave all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Oid Doctor's Surapparila. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medica' men, contains many medicinal properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under head, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases. Hence the reason why we hear commendations on ever side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, at Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Pile Costiveness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotch and all affections arising from

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arisin from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from uneque circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashed over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and cold Impurity of the Blood. nd promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, re-axing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and eknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system; it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Diseases and Debility. and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Female Complaints.

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's ferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-

Never Spoils, while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottom ties containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid ex-loding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system strendy diseased with sold! What causes dys-cepsia but soid? Do we not all know, that when food source pepsia but said? Do we not all know, that when food sows in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, coile, and corruption of the blood? What is scroid but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, said rheum, erysipolas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous discasce, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this
Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

orse to use, this Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Gensine Original Sarsaparida, is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!! Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine of disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee cau the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pent balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWN SEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach and to the knowledge of all who need it,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who ne that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!

OFFor sale in Washington City by—
J. F. Callan
S. Butt
M. Delany
April 12—136

Ridgely & Co.